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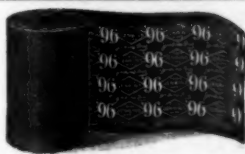
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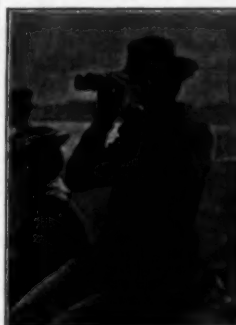
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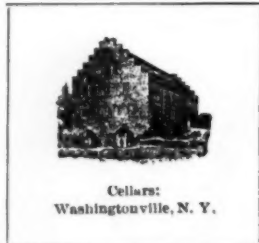
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SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904.

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While there is little likelihood that the British Government will attempt to carry into effect the system of compulsory military service recommended by the Royal Commission, of which the Duke of Norfolk, a hero of the Boer War, is chairman, the fact that such a system has been proposed by a responsible body is highly significant. Events have shown that the volunteer system can no longer be counted on to keep the British Army at the required level of efficiency for purposes of home defense, the recruits for the last two years having been grossly insufficient in number and inferior in quality, and the best judges hold that some form of conscription is absolutely necessary. But in England, as in the United States, the idea is so distasteful that it would probably mean the overthrow of any ministry that dared to propose it, so that the recommendation of the Duke of Norfolk will probably go unheeded. The opposition to compulsory military service is purely sentimental and wholly unsound. It is based upon a mistaken notion as to the rights and obligations of citizenship. No objection is made to compulsory education. Little objection is made to compulsory vaccination, and none at all to the enforcement of quarantine for the prevention of epidemics. Yet these are all precautionary measures to insure the public safety and welfare. The principle underlying them is that the nation has within certain limits the right to impose its will upon the individual and so regulate his acts as to promote the common good. If that may be done in minor affairs it may also be done in the more important matter of providing for national defense with equal justice for all and without hardships for any class of citizens. The principle that every citizen owes a certain portion of his time to the military service of his country is the very essence of justice, and its operation in the countries of continental Europe, besides providing those nations with adequate armies, has been a powerful and wholesome force in civilian education, the young conscript after serving his time with the colors going back to civil life with good habits, a sound constitution and a fund of practical knowledge which serves him well in the vocations of peace. It will probably never be necessary to establish the system of compulsory military service in the United States, yet if it were established we should doubtless find its logical results in a vast reduction in the cost of the public defense, the development of a keener national spirit and a broadened range of American character and intelligence.

The attempt to restrict the use of mines in naval warfare is not likely to obtain much support in England, where navy sentiment is reported to be decidedly against it. It would be well to wait in any case to ascertain the facts before addressing a remonstrance to Russia. There has been some very severe weather along the Asiatic coast since the siege of Port Arthur began, and it is altogether probable that the mines, said to have been seen afloat far off the coast, may have been originally planted in the harbor channels. During our war with Spain the harbor of New York was thickly planted with mines. Some of these were broken loose by the reckless movements of the lawless little tugs that flit in and out of the harbor and others were detached during stormy weather. They floated out to sea and some of them were observed as far north as the coast of Maine. Fortunately no accident resulted, or at least none was reported, and if there had been it would no doubt have been accepted by public opinion at the time as one of the unavoidable casualties of war. The failure to protect our harbors by the use of mines would on the contrary have subjected our Government to severe criticism from the class of patriotic citizens who foresook our seaside watering places and carried their portable property with them into the interior, where it was supposed to be safe from capture by the

Spaniards. We observe M. Antoine Pillet, professor of international law at the University of Paris, in an interview telegraphed to the New York Times expresses some interesting opinions on this subject of mines. "If only the danger could be localized—" says Professor Pillet, "but the experience proves that it cannot. The mines drift, obeying the action of marine currents, and it is quite possible to suppose that one of them might deal out death a hundred miles from the spot where it was laid." He proposes that there should be an international agreement that the planting of mines should be limited to the neighborhoods which are officially recognized as blockaded. This we certainly ought never to accept, for why should we leave our harbors in case of war open to the entrance of hostile vessels when no blockade is declared? Professor Pillet's proposition that belligerents should pay for the damage done is more to the point, as is a further suggestion that, if there should be a congress on the subject, it ought reasonably to include among its members soldiers and engineers as well as diplomatists. Perhaps, says Professor Pillet, the engineers would prove most useful of all, as it is of prime importance to find means of preventing mines from getting loose. This French publicist thinks that wireless telegraphy may properly be made contraband of war. Wireless telegraphy, he says, "extends its action to-day over hundreds of miles and prevents a belligerent from safeguarding his operations with secrecy. This secrecy he needs and has a good right to claim."

Even though the prohibition imposed by The Hague Conference upon the discharge of aerial torpedoes from balloons or flying machines expires by limitation on July 29 of the present year, it is doubtful whether the parties to the conflict in the Far East will avail themselves of these implements of war. Their value is wholly problematical, though they appear to powerfully impress the imagination of nervous citizens. The rules of war adopted by The Hague Conference were agreed upon only after long and earnest debate, and the one relating to the use of aerial torpedoes was strongly opposed by several European powers, although the United States accepted it promptly and without reservation. To effect an agreement prohibiting the use of these torpedoes it was necessary to compromise on a proposition that the prohibition should run for a period of five years from July 29, 1899, subject to reaffirmation by the contracting nations. It will be seen, therefore, that there will be nothing after the expiration of that period to prevent either Russia or Japan from resorting to the use of explosives in balloons. Their value is wholly problematical and the use of them is a game at which two can play.

An important recommendation, having for its object the creation of two separate and distinct legal departments for the Navy, will be made by Secretary Moody to Congress at its next session. We have high authority for the statement that Secretary Moody, in appointing Commander Diehl to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, had in mind the probable separation of the office of the Solicitor of the Navy Department from that of the Judge Advocate General. It is known that the two naval committees of Congress are heartily in favor of the creation as a separate office of the Navy Department of a Solicitor's Office, which will have complete charge of all real legal work arising in the Department and which would be under the control of a civilian lawyer. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy would retain charge of courts-martial cases, but would have nothing to do with the interpretation of laws or any of those legal questions constantly arising which require the study of an eminent attorney. Secretary Moody does not think that such work should be performed by a Navy officer who possibly knows little about civil law and yet may be an excellent judge advocate and understand perfectly the procedure of naval courts-martial. In the event of Congress adopting the recommendation of Secretary Moody it is very probable that Mr. E. P. Hanna, at present in the office of the Judge Advocate General as Solicitor for the Navy Department, will be made chief of the new legal department.

We would call the attention of our subscribers belonging to the Navy to the fact that the Navy Department does not give instructions to postmasters regarding the forwarding of mail to naval vessels, but relies on the commanders-in-chief of all squadrons and all vessels acting singly to keep the postmasters of New York or San Francisco informed of their prospective addresses. It would seem, therefore, that the cause of the non-receipt of mail addressed in the care of either of these postmasters rests either with the commanding officer of the vessel or with the postmaster. G.O. No. 83, March 12, 1902, says: "Mails made up on board United States vessels abroad should be labeled 'From the United States naval squadron (or vessel, naming the vessel) at _____ for the post office of _____.' Mails outgoing from the United States for vessels in the Atlantic will be made up and dispatched from the post-office of New York; for vessels in the Pacific, at the post-offices of San Francisco, Tacoma, or Seattle. Commanders-in-chief of all squadrons and commanding officers of all vessels acting singly will keep the postmasters of New York or San Francisco informed by mail of their prospective addresses. The Department desires to avoid unnecessary expenditures for cable tolls in cases of changes in itineraries, and it is believed that, by the careful preparation of prospective

addresses, mailed directions to the postmaster will usually be sufficient."

Important recommendations for the improvement of the organization of the Coast and Field Artillery will be made to the Secretary of War by the Chief of Artillery soon, with a view of presentation to Congress at its next session. Brig. Gen. J. P. Story, Chief of Artillery, and various other officers of the Artillery Corps, for the past month have been working on a scheme which contemplates a reorganization of the Artillery Corps to better meet Service conditions. The reorganization of the companies of Coast Artillery has in view an adjustment of the strength of individual companies according to the number of batteries each company has under its control. For instance it is desired that those companies stationed at the larger fortifications and therefore having the care of a greater number of guns shall have commensurately greater strength than companies stationed where there are fewer guns. The scheme for the reorganization of the Coast Artillery has many ramifications which cannot as yet be made public, but it is hoped to have it in such a condition soon as to allow of its details being made known. With the Field Artillery it is desired to have authorized by law a battalion organization. There are also many details to the plan under consideration for the reorganization of this branch of the Service, but nothing definite has been decided upon.

Intelligent readers will not take too seriously the newspaper reports that the United States Government is actually disposed to send a force of Cavalry to Morocco to rescue Mr. Perdicaris, the American citizen who is held for ransom by bandits in the mountain regions of that country. An expedition of that character, even if feasible and without opposition from either Morocco or France, which has asserted a sort of suzerainty over Morocco, will hardly be necessary. Raisuli, the captor of Mr. Perdicaris, is well known to the Moorish Government and his village is within two or three days' travel of the port of Tangier, where the United States Navy has assembled a force under command of Rear Admiral Chadwick which is quite sufficient to make the Sultan understand that he will be held fully responsible for the safety and final release of the American captive. That any assertion of force by Admiral Chadwick's squadron will be required to impress the Sultan of Morocco with his duty in the premises is extremely improbable. The greater likelihood is that when he realizes that indifference or inaction on his part would be exceedingly perilous to his own welfare Mr. Perdicaris will be promptly released.

American warships have been received at German seaports with such unflinching hospitality that the presence at Newport News of the four vessels composing the American Atlantic Squadron of the German navy will naturally command a generous measure of reciprocal courtesy. These vessels, the cruisers Vineta, Gazelle and Falke and the gunboat Panther, have been cruising in Central and South American waters so long that they require a considerable amount of repairs, while their officers and crews, after such extended service in the tropics, need an interval of relaxation in a more congenial climate. Happily the means of supplying all these needs are present in ample measure at Newport News where, we do not doubt, the officers and men of the visiting squadron will be made to feel that they are heartily welcome and where they will receive a typical expression of unaffected American hospitality.

Much to the surprise of the War Department, none of the officers now on the active list of the Army who served with credit during the Civil War and who are entitled to retirement because of having attained sixty-two years of age, has applied for retirement with advanced rank under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904. It had been expected that many of these officers would ask for retirement immediately after the passage of the act, and acting in accordance with this belief the Military Secretary recently sent to each officer of sixty-two years or over, who could benefit by the act, a letter asking if he desired to take advantage of the advanced grade within his reach and go upon the retired list. It is understood that not one such officer has expressed a willingness to retire at this time, preferring to remain on the active list until sixty-four years of age and then retire with the advanced grade.

The Chief of Staff has not yet acted on the order in regard to military instruction of officers recently prepared by the Third Division of the General Staff. It is understood that the order will be changed in some of its minor details before it is finally approved. Generally speaking, the order, among other things, provides that militia officers properly recommended, shall be sent to the post schools for military instruction prior to being sent to the general service schools at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Monroe, as had been contemplated. The order provides that militia officers shall be given monthly periods of instruction for three years at post schools and then, after proper examination, be allowed to go to the general service schools.

It has been decided to put the Alliance in commission and send her to Culebra as stationship. She will go there in command of Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Sears, who will turn her over to the commandant of the station.

Without meaning to do so, Mr. George F. Ormsby, by asking that Capt. Sam C. Lemly, U.S.N., be tried by court-martial, has given Secretary Moody an opportunity to pay this handsome tribute to Captain Lemly's character and services: "I have no intention of acting favorably upon the application of Mr. George F. Ormsby for the court-martial of Captain Lemly, Judge Advocate General. The statement that my signature was obtained by false pretenses, as stated in a letter to the Attorney General in regard to the advancement of the case appealed from the Court of Claims, is without foundation. I examined personally with great care the opinion of the majority of the Court of Claims and the dissenting opinion, together with certain prior decisions of the Supreme Court upon the subject matter, and acted on clear and exact knowledge of the situation. Not only is there no intention of acting on the application for court-martial, but, on the contrary, Captain Lemly will retire from service as Judge Advocate General, leaving behind him in the Department the reputation of faithful, impartial and intelligent performance of duty, and taking with him my highest respect and very best wishes."

Under date of May 26, 1904, Secretary Moody wrote the following letter to Captain Lemly telling him of the appointment of Commander Diehl as Judge Advocate General of the Navy:

Navy Department, Washington, May 26, 1904.

My dear Captain: The President has to-day decided to appoint Commander Diehl to the position of Judge Advocate General of the Navy. This selection was based upon the fact that Commander Diehl had recently rendered good service while in command of the Marietta. This appointment should not, and I am sure will not, be considered by you as any reflection upon the manner in which you have performed your duty during the twelve years which you have held this office. Speaking for myself I can say with entire sincerity that the duties of your office during my time have been performed in a manner which leaves nothing to wish. You have been faithful, industrious, learned, impartial and fearless. The way in which you had done your work up to the time of your being placed upon the retired list led me to urge upon the President that you should complete the term you were then serving. This you have now done. In your future where I doubt not you will carry the keen interest in everything that concerns the Navy which you have always manifested, may I express the hope for your happiness and prosperity.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary.

Capt. S. C. Lemly, U.S.N., retired.

Washington, May 26, 1904.

My dear Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, in which you advise me that the President has to-day decided to appoint Commander Diehl to the position of Judge Advocate General of the Navy. I thank you for the kind expression of good wishes with which you accompany this notification. I am, sir, Sincerely yours,

SAM. C. LEMLY.

Hon. William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy.

Robert B. Rodney, paymaster, U.S.N., retired, has let loose upon the devoted head of Captain Lemly, late J.A. General of the Navy, a cyclone, beside which the fulminations of Mr. Ormsby seem like the blowing of a gentle summer zephyr. In the opinion of Mr. Rodney, Captain Lemly is several times "a bigger man than old Grant." He has "terrorized not only the Navy Department, but Senators, and counsel, and other callers. And even the bravest functionaries, upon their honorable attention being directed to the forty-first chapter of Job (pictorial of triumphant graft disporting in the ocean of unguarded appropriations), have forthwith prudently abstained from tackling the said Lemly. * * He has downed everybody, from honorable Presidents down; and there is need of somebody or something which can down him." To this noble task the valiant Rodney has set himself, and if he can handle other weapons with as much facility as he "can sling ink," the hour of retribution for the bold, had Lemly approaches and he will no doubt betake himself to a cyclone cellar for protection. Winding up his printed assault upon Captain Lemly with a grand flourish of trumpets, Mr. Rodney says in conclusion: "The Navy Department concedes the former Judge Advocate General, Captain of Marines, Remy, boasted that his office, through working the contracts, had reduced the Secretaries of the Navy to be his mere stirrup holders and letter signers. It is the said Remy's protégé and successor, the said Lemly, who sees to the graft (to such base use was to come the United States Navy), and continues and aggravates the aforesaid official and personal outrages upon complainant. Were an honorable President to collide with the Navy ring, then would be brought to pass the finest sample the country has ever seen of the dynamic problem—the irresistible stopped by the immovable."

Another declaration in favor of independence for the Filipinos which, because of its source, deserves serious attention, comes from Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, who included it in his Memorial Day address. In concluding his remarks Dr. Finley, referring to the hauling down of the American flag in Cuba, spoke hopefully of "the good time coming when the flag in the Philippines should be equally honored in bringing it down." As we have repeatedly pointed out, we have the sincerest respect for the considerable body of American citizens who have expressed views similar to Dr. Finley's with regard to the political situation in the Philippine Islands, but we must repeat our earnest belief that the course they advise is premature, unwarranted and wholly unwarranted by conditions in the archipelago. The movement to induce the national conventions of the two great political parties to embody in their platforms this year a specific pledge of independence to the Filipinos is in our opinion opposed to the

very best interests, both political and moral, of the island population. As Secretary Taft, the most loyal and best informed friend of the Filipinos in the United States, says, this movement can only have the effect of starting an agitation in the Philippines that will prove demoralizing and harmful to the natives. What they will need now is not agitation but tranquility, industry and education to fit them for an enlarged measure of the very liberal scheme of self government which they already enjoy.

Judge Taft, be it understood, sincerely believes that the Filipinos will ultimately prove themselves capable of self-rule and should have it, but speaking from his long and varied experience as Governor of the islands, he insists that they are not ready for it yet, that they will not be ready for years to come and that to thrust it upon them until they are ready would be an injury rather than a benefit to them. This view is shared by Mr. William E. Curtis, a prominent and trustworthy American newspaper man now making a tour of the world, who in a letter from Manila to the Washington Evening Star, declares that the movement to commit the United States Government to the project of early independence for the Filipinos would be a dangerous blunder. He alleges that political agitators are at work in the islands to excite the spirit of unrest, that they are holding out extravagant promises of office, both civil and military, to their ignorant followers and that their efforts are actively supported by the Filipino Junta in Hong Kong, whence the revolt against Spain and the subsequent insurrection of Aguinaldo against the United States received its principal assistance. It is contended by Secretary Taft and denied by nobody that the Filipinos to-day enjoy a larger measure of self-government than they ever had under Spanish control, that life and property in the islands are more secure than ever before and that the natives have nothing to gain but much to lose through any change in the existing order of things. Why any responsible American should advocate a definite and utterly premature pledge of Filipino independence in our party platforms, which the natives would certainly interpret as an official expression of government policy, is past all comprehension.

The problem of transporting large bodies of troops by land has derived so much additional interest from the difficulties encountered by Russia in assembling her forces in Manchuria at a distance of 5,000 miles from Moscow, that the United States Government has very properly recognized the question as one deserving of special study. With that end in view Major Chauncey B. Baker, a highly accomplished officer of the Quartermaster General's Department, has been detailed to attend the annual meeting of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers at Saratoga, June 28, and 29, to inquire into the methods of that organization with reference to their adaptability to military needs. Major Baker will give special attention to the system employed by the Association in the unification and simplification of accounting for the transportation of passengers and freight furnished on requisitions from various departments of the Government, the purpose being to ascertain what measures, if any, are necessary to insure prompt and adequate means of transit for troops and supplies in time of need. The importance of the work thus outlined is so manifest that it is highly gratifying that it has been intrusted to an officer of Major Baker's ability and experience.

The new steel, full-rigged training ships Cumberland and Intrepid are to cost not more than \$370,000. The Cumberland is building at the navy yard, Boston, and the Intrepid at Mare Island, Cal. Identical in plans and construction, these ships will be 176 feet 5 inches on the load waterline, 45 feet 7 3-4 inches extreme beam, 16 feet 5 1-4 inches draft, with a displacement of 1,800 tons. The vessels will have accommodations for a commanding and nine wardroom officers, six warrant officers and a crew of 320 men. They will be equipped with all modern appliances for handling the sails, dynamos, refrigerating plant and other machinery for various uses. These vessels are of the finest in their class. They will be provided with a battery of six 4-inch 40-caliber rapid-fire guns, four 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt automatic guns, 30-caliber. The 4-inch guns will be mounted in broadside on the gun deck, the 6-pounders forward and aft on the main deck, as well as the 1-pounders and Colts. Bark rigged, these ships will be able to spread a comparatively large sail area, which should be able to make them quite speedy vessels, considering the models of their hulls.

Comments by the New York Times on the inclusion in the staff of the Japanese army of two professors of international law from the University of Tokio have attracted the attention of Dr. William Eliot Griffis, who retains the interest in Japan acquired during his long residence in its capital. "He writes to us from Ithaca," the Times says, "not only to assure us that the two professors really are with the army in order to give advice as to just what it can and cannot do in accordance with the law of nations, but to inform us and other people that this is not the first time that the Japanese have taken this same admirable care to be sure they are right before they go ahead. 'In 1894,' he says, 'the Japanese Government sent advisers, similarly equipped with legal learning, with every fleet and every army corps. From the first moment when the treaties were signed in the

name of the Mikado, in place of the Shogun, in 1867, Japan has scrupulously adhered to the codes of Christendom in her war procedure.'"

No meeting of the Engineering Board, of which Rear Admiral Converse is president, has been held for weeks and there is no definite date for another meeting. The convening of the board will depend upon the return to Washington of Lieut. Cleland Davis, when it is hoped the report can be drafted. No very startling recommendations are expected to be made in this report. The board will probably decide that the best remedy for the present situation in the Engineer branch of the Service will be found in the detailing ashore of more officers doing engineering duty. The board thinks it of the first importance that the Navy should have practical engineers, and the course will be shaped primarily with this end in view.

The Toronto Globe ascribes Canadian hostility to what it describes as the fashionable and would-be military set in some of the cities. It will not be their fault, it says, "if we do not some day find ourselves in a quarrel with our neighbors to the south, the consequences of which no sane man, even if he is a 'veteran' and a 'hero,' can fail to see might be unpleasant." The disposition to brag, shown by some of the Canadian carpet knights who visited New York during Military Tournament week, was amusing. One bare-legged hero gravely informed his audience in a brief speech he made, that in twenty-five years Canada would exceed the United States in population as it now does in area.

Rear Admirals A. E. K. Benham, retired, F. M. Ramsey, retired, John J. Read, C. M. Chester and B. P. Lamberton and Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, recorder, are a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to select two lieutenants for retirement in accordance with that section of the Personnel Act which provides that when in any year less than forty vacancies above the grade of junior lieutenant occur not less than one nor more than two lieutenants shall be compulsorily placed on the retired list. There were only thirty-four vacancies during the last year. The board will select two lieutenants who have good records, but who are physically disqualified.

Orders have been issued that as soon as the torpedo flotilla, which recently arrived at Cavite, has been overhauled and repaired at Hong Kong it shall be attached to the battleship squadron of the Asiatic fleet and cruise in company during the remainder of the present year. It is the intention of the Department to have this squadron touch at as many important ports as possible, and it is believed that much good will result. It is probable that this squadron will visit Japan in the course of the next few months, and it is expected that Japanese officials will be much interested in inspecting these small craft after such a record-breaking cruise from Hampton Roads to Manila.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order directing that printing of names of the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, individual officers or employees of the Navy Department or any of its bureaus or offices on official stationery is prohibited. Stationery of this character of any stock will not be used and should be changed to comply with this order. This is the result of what the Secretary regards as an undue indulgence in this practice by his subordinates.

Col. James Forney of the Marine Corps has applied to the Navy Department for retirement after forty years' service in accordance with section 11 of the Navy Personnel act, which by the act of April 27, 1904, was made applicable to marine officers. The application of Colonel Forney has not yet been acted upon, but will probably be approved, although with regret at the loss of the services of this able officer from the active list.

It is estimated that the fitting of the ships now building with submerged torpedo tubes will cost between two and three millions of dollars. Two tubes will be placed in each of the battleships of the Pennsylvania class, and four each in those of the Louisiana and Virginia classes, in the Mississippi and Idaho, and in the Tennessee and Washington.

It is expected that it will take about three months for the repairs to the Kentucky, and upon their completion she will be assigned to the North Atlantic fleet in command of Capt. W. J. Barnette. It is learned that the Ohio will become the flagship of the Asiatic station when she goes out in the fall to take the place of the Kentucky.

By the retirement for age on June 1 of Rear Admiral M. L. Johnson the following promotions in the Service have resulted: Capt. W. M. Folger to be rear admiral Comdr. G. Blockinger to be captain; Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Wood to be commander; Lieut. C. P. Plunkett to be lieutenant commander; Lieut., Junior Grade, Y. S. Williams to be lieutenant.

The olive-drab field uniform will be prescribed for summer wear for officers on duty at the War Department. A majority of the officers stationed in the Department have voted for this uniform, and it will accordingly be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

It is unfortunate that any scandal should have grown out of the contest for the Palma Trophy shot at Bisley last year, and won by the American team. It is charged that the American team used a rifle with a special barrel instead of the Krag rifle as issued by the Government, which it is said was a violation of the rules of the contest. There is no doubt that the American team did use rifles that were not of Government issue, but as we understand it, Capt. Leslie C. Bruce of the American team, informed the captains of all the foreign teams to this effect before the match, and there was no undue secrecy about the special barrels. At a meeting of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain on May 31, Lord Chylesmore regarded the incident as being most regrettable and said it was unfortunate that it ever occurred. The object of the Council in sifting the matter was not to seek to reverse the result of the match or arouse any bitterness, but simply to clear up the serious question which had been publicly raised. Replying to a communication from the British Association, Gen. Bird W. Spencer of the N.R.A. of America admits the general truth of the allegation, but he denies that the Americans wilfully contravened the rules of the contest. He says they brought two patterns of rifles, and as no objection was raised to the pattern ultimately selected, they thought they were entitled to use it. General Spencer points out that it was well known to everybody that these rifles were to be used and no secret was made of the character of the rifles. In reply the secretary of the N.R.A. of Great Britain said he regretted the rifles used by the Americans were fitted with barrels which were not in all respects of the pattern issued to the troops for service, and that thus one of the rules was infringed. "It would be offensive to the competing team," wrote the secretary, "to assume that they intended to commit a breach of the rules unless prevented by protest."

The New Era of Monterey, Cal., has a good word to say for the orderly behavior of U.S. soldiers and sailors who frequent that place in refutation of the sensational reports which frequently magnify minor occurrences. The Era among other things says: "The fact is that Monterey is one of the quietest and most orderly towns in California. For the past two years over 1,000 soldiers—comprising two different races—have been quartered here, sailors from Navy and merchant ships have been frequent visitors, many laborers of all nationalities have been employed on construction work of different kinds, and the cosmopolitan population living in Monterey before the town's awakening is still here. If excuse were needed for the prevalence of crime and disturbance, surely the sudden combining of all these elements should furnish it. But such an excuse is not needed. During the period referred to there has been practically no serious crime in Monterey, and but little disturbance of any kind on the streets or in public places—not nearly so much as may be witnessed at any time in Salinas, which is by no means a disorderly town. By day or night ladies may and do walk the streets of the city without fear of molestation. In the injurious reports referred to, the credit for the crimes and disturbances alleged is always given to the soldiers, and an attempt is made to create the impression that as a class they are dissipated, ruffianly and criminal. Justice compels the assertion that they are nothing of the kind. The Army is made up of men from all sections of the country and taken from all walks of life, and, like any large body of men, has its black sheep. The majority of men in the Army, however, are steady, upright and gentlemanly, and while 'single men in barracks don't grow into plaster saints,' the conduct of a regiment is generally superior to that of an equal number of laborers and mechanics."

At the Bureau of Navigation the general program of the practice cruise of the midshipmen, which begins on June 4, has been made public as follows: June 4 (Saturday).—Embark midshipmen. June 6.—Sail from Annapolis, cruising in Chesapeake Bay; P.O. address until June 11, Solomon's, Maryland; P.O. address until June 18, Yorktown, Va. June 24.—Arrive in Newport News, coal and visit shipyard. June 30.—Leave Newport News. July 2.—Arrive New London. July 5.—Leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound, and vicinity; ships visit singly, as convenient, the torpedo station; P.O. address New London, Conn. July 18.—Transfer midshipmen at New London; leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound and vicinity; ships visit singly, as convenient, the torpedo station. Aug. 22.—Leave Long Island Sound for capes of the Chesapeake. Aug. 26.—Arrive Chesapeake Bay. Aug. 31.—Arrive Annapolis. The brigade will be distributed among the Chesapeake, the regular vessel used at the Academy as a practice ship, and the coast squadron, commanded by Admiral James H. Sands and consisting of the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, the old wooden frigate Hartford, the monitors Terror, Nevada and Arkansas and five torpedo-boat destroyers. The midshipmen assigned to the coast squadron will be changed from vessel to vessel during the different portions of the cruise, and their itinerary is as above. The itinerary of the Chesapeake will be as follows: June 4, embark; June 6, leave Annapolis, cruising in Chesapeake; June 18, arrive at Newport News and visit ship yards; June 20, leave Newport News, cruising in Atlantic Ocean; June 30, arrive at New London, cruising in vicinity of Long Island Sound. Address until August 22 New London, Conn.; August 22, leave New London; August 26, arrive at Chesapeake Bay; August 31, arrive at Annapolis. Upon the arrival of the vessels at Annapolis the midshipmen will be given one month's leave. The fourth class will stay at Annapolis and will not be given any leave.

While Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Scribner, U.S.N., with his wife and two sons were riding in an automobile in Boston, Mass., May 30, he accidentally ran over and killed a little six-year-old girl. Commander Scribner was arrested later at his home in Lowell on a charge of manslaughter and brought to police headquarters. There he told his story and was released on \$3,000 bail, which was furnished by his father-in-law, Stephen C. Davis, a Lowell box manufacturer. The naval officer and his family were on their way to the automobile races in Readville when the accident took place. The Secretary of the Navy has received an official, full and satisfactory report of the accident, and the Navy Department will take no action in the matter as the report clearly shows that the killing of the child was entirely accidental. The fact that he was proceeding slowly and cautiously shows, in the opinion of the Department, that the accident was not due to carelessness or negligence. In his report Com-

mander Scribner states that the little girl and her parents, with two other children, had safely passed in front of the automobile from the curbstone to a street car, and as they were about to get on the car the little girl became frightened in some way and dashed back to the curbstone so quickly that there was not sufficient time to stop before the automobile struck her. "I was proceeding slowly and cautiously," Commander Scribner says. "After the accident I remained on the spot about twenty minutes with one of my sons, and wrote my name and address in the official record book of the street car conductor. Fearing the scene that might be made in the presence of my wife, I ordered my oldest son to proceed along the street about a mile and wait for me. This gave rise to a rumor that I had run away. My lawyers secured this morning in court a postponement of the case to June 20."

Chief Justice Alvey of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has handed down a decision in the appeal made by the Navy Department from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District directing the discharge of Harry F. Harris, an alleged minor, from an enlistment in the Marine Corps. George F. Harris, the father of the young man, applied for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that his son was only nineteen years of age at the time of his enlistment and that, being a minor, he had no authority to enlist without his father's consent. The Supreme Court of the District held that Harris was entitled to the discharge of his son under section 1117 of the Revised Statutes, which declares that "No person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service of the United States without the written consent of his parent or guardian, provided that such minor has such parent or guardian entitled to his custody or control." Judge Alvey cites authorities to show that the foregoing section does not apply to enlistments in the Navy or to the Marine Corps, which is considered by the Court as a part of the Navy. "There would seem to be no doubt," says Judge Alvey, "of the right or power of a minor between the age of eighteen and twenty-one years to enlist in the Navy; and if in the Navy why not in the Marine Corps, a part of the Navy?" The decision of the Supreme Court is accordingly reversed and young Harris must serve out the term of his enlistment.

Back in the administration of Secretary Whitney it used to be a frequent and favorite charge that the Dolphin was unseaworthy, some going so far as to say that she was an absolute failure as a piece of naval architecture. The criticisms came from those who were as grossly ignorant of naval architecture and affairs of the Service generally, as those most fond of criticising the Navy usually are. To prove the absurdity of the charge the Dolphin was sent on a cruise around the world, which she completed successfully. The Dolphin has recently given another practical demonstration of her seaworthiness and of the lamentable ignorance of her critics. Returning from New Orleans to Washington with the Secretary on board she made a cruise of one thousand six hundred and sixty-four miles in one hundred and eleven and a half hours. This is an average of about fourteen and nine-tenths knots per hour, and when it is remembered that on the way she encountered the Gulf Stream, made the difficult and hazardous rounding of Hatteras, and successfully completed nearly five days steady steaming with the same engines which she had when first commissioned in 1885, even her critics must confess that the Dolphin is to be credited with a very satisfactory performance.

Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Med. Dept., U.S.A., publishes in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons an illustrated article on the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., which pleasingly describes the great improvements which have been made in that fine institution. In pursuance of the plans adopted in 1890 the entire hospital has been virtually rebuilt in every detail except the outer walls, and the result, thanks to Colonel Torney's admirable work as quartermaster, is an establishment which in construction, equipment and organization will compare favorably with the most elaborate hospitals of the large cities. The hospital now has a capacity of one hundred and thirty beds, and the whole institution is creditable in the highest degree to the liberality of the Government, which has provided for it as well as to the scientific skill of the officers who devised and constructed it.

The U.S. battleship squadron, consisting of the Kearsarge (flagship), Alabama and Maine, under the command of Rear Admiral Barker, arrived at Lisbon June 1 from Cuba, by way of Fayal. They made no attempt at high speed, it is reported, as the ships have been a long time without docking. The Iowa was expected at any moment. The squadron dressed ship on June 2 and fired a salute in honor of King Carlos's second son, Prince Manuel, fourteen years old, who is entering the navy as a midshipman. Admiral Barker and other officers called on the Cabinet ministers, attending imposing ceremonies at the arsenal and naval school, and were presented to the King, the Queen and the Queen Mother, who welcomed the squadron to Lisbon. The Cabinet ministers visited the flagship. Later Admiral Barker, Captain Rodgers and Flag Lieutenant Eberle dined with the King and Queen at the palace.

In order to test the physical endurance of private soldiers, the French Minister of War conducted "an army walking match" on May 29, the general results of which appear to have been both unexpected and disquieting. The march was from the Place de la Concorde, in Paris, to St. Germain and back again, a total distance of about twenty-eight miles, and more than 2,600 men, representing many different regiments, took part. The winner, an enlisted man of the infantry, covered the distance in 6 hrs. 14 min. 2 secs, but the work was so hard that one man died of exhaustion, thirty-four were taken to hospitals in various stages of prostration, six of them being in serious condition, and forty-two were reported missing, many of whom are believed to have suffered severe hardship.

The Infantry Association is thriving and now has in the neighborhood of 1,100 members. It is the intention of the Association to tender invitations to Infantry officers of the Militia and officers of the Marine Corps and Navy to become associate members of the organization. The first publication of the Journal of the United States

Infantry Association will, it is said by the officers, certainly appear before the end of the present month. This first number will be a credit to the new Association, containing about 150 pages and articles by General Hawkins, retired; Major Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf. and General Staff; Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Dept., and many other officers. The magazines will probably be sold for fifty cents a copy.

It is reported that among several orders posted at the World's Fair camp of the West Point cadets is this one: "Cadets, dancing with ladies, must dance with their left arm extended, and under no circumstances will they be allowed to bend the right elbow so as to draw their partners close to them." The dancing instructions were the subject of much discussion in and around the camp, it is said. In commenting on them The Post Despatch says: "The cadets think that as they are away from school and on a semi-vacation trip they should be allowed more liberty, even to the extent of drawing their partners at the dance a little closer, if they have no objections, and bending up the arm to the shoulder, as is in vogue generally."

A circular dated May 23, 1904, has been issued by the Comptroller of the Treasury relative to the payment of salaries and compensation by disbursing officers of the United States. It publishes Sec. 4 of the act, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for other purposes, and gives instructions for payments to be made under the act. Pay officers of the Army and Navy will find the circular of interest. The act above referred to becomes operative relative to payments for all services rendered after July 1, 1904, and applies only to annual and monthly compensations; per diem compensations will be paid as heretofore.

Expert opinion in England with regard to the use of turbine engines on warships is evidently largely in accord with that of Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S.N., retired who recently completed an extensive investigation of the subject, both in the United Kingdom and on the continent. As we have already noted, Admiral Melville found only a languid interest in the turbine among foreign navy officers generally, and on his return to the United States he expressed the opinion that many years would elapse before engines of the turbine type would enter into practical naval construction.

Advices from Newport, R.I., June 2, state that some very satisfactory tests were made on that date by the submarine boat Fulton, which fired torpedoes while she was submerged. Two torpedoes were discharged when the Fulton was submerged fifteen feet, and in each instance the direction, it is said, was perfect in a range of between fourteen hundred and fifteen hundred yards. A third torpedo was discharged with the boat so near the surface that her periscope was exposed, and the shot was a good one. Other tests of the boat will follow.

The Navy Department has received a request from J. R. Cowan, of White Plains, N.Y., asking if he is eligible to take the entrance examination at Annapolis. He says he is almost blind in one eye, but that he can see as well as if he had two sound eyes; that he is obliged, however, to wear glasses to keep his bad eye steady. The Department has replied to him that persons with defective eyesight are not eligible for appointment to the Naval Academy.

Our disappearing gun system does not find favor with the Japanese. They tried it and abandoned it in favor of barbette guns carried on gravity-return carriages. That the Japanese have some fine field artillery has been shown during their operations against Russia. They make much of their artillery and this is the elite arm of the service. After graduating at the military school the artillery officer takes a special course in applied artillery and engineering.

The Army and Navy Gazette draws from the war in the Far East a lesson which it is well for us to heed. If, it says, this "has shown the caution with which territorial attack from the sea must be conducted, it has illustrated not less that an enemy operating from the sea has the power of disseminating the defence forces on land, owing to the uncertainty of his point of attack. It is not so easy to resist a landing as some suppose."

A naval engineer who served under the late Admiral Makaroff states that, in consultation with his officers, he had made all preparations to blow up the Petropavlovsk rather than to let her fall into the hands of the Japanese. Electric wires were passed to the magazine, and the explosion was caused by the mine having completed the contact, thus bringing about the second explosion which actually caused the sinking of the ship.

Two lieutenants of the Navy only have applied for retirement with advanced rank under the Personnel Act, and their names are being considered with others by the board of Rear Admirals now in session. They are Lieuts. Oscar D. Duncan and D. V. H. Allen. Besides these officers the board has six other names under consideration for compulsory retirement. Under the law only two officers can be selected and retired.

Energetic measures are being taken to hurry forward reinforcements from Russia to the Far East. The mobilization of more army corps is announced, and reservists are being called out in several districts. It is stated that another 100,000 men will thus be placed at the disposal of General Kuropatkin.

These resignations of midshipmen from the Naval Academy for physical disqualification have been received at the Navy Department this week: E. F. Kelley, A. L. Bell and G. Morton. In all seventeen midshipmen will be dropped for physical disqualification this session.

The ranging of a 7-inch naval gun at the proving grounds at Indian Head, Maryland, has been completed, but the official report of the operation has not yet been received at the Bureau of Ordnance.

GOVERNORS ISLAND GARDEN PARTY.

Despite the rainy weather the garden party at Governors Island, N.Y., on June 2, from 2 to 7 o'clock p. m., under the auspices of the New York branch of the Army Relief Society, proved a great success, and there was a large number of guests present, who experienced a most enjoyable time. Early in the afternoon there were concerts by the 5th Band of the Artillery Corps, and the band of the 8th U.S. Infantry, which played alternately on the large campus.

The national colors were displayed in every nook and corner. Between the trees on the campus in front of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin's residence were suspended large and small flags, while on the houses occupied by the officers of the garrison and the administration buildings were flags and festoons of bunting. Tents of different sizes dotted the parade, in which refreshments were sold, and all of them were becomingly decorated.

A composite company from the 8th Infantry, Capt. Edwin Bell commanding, gave shelter tent and extended order drills, which everyone crowded to see. Then Miss Evans, "Jack" Hazzard, Miss Embler, Miss Harnby, Raymond Hitchcock, Albert Parr, Frank Darling and others from "The Yankee Consul" company and the strollers mounted the bandstand, and from under its drapings of the flag sang and recited most delightfully. An escort of the color and parade by the troops ended what was to most of the guests as fascinating an entertainment as it was novel for a garden party.

One of the largest of the tents on the lawn was known as the tea tent. It was in charge of Mrs. Corbin, who wore a handsome gown of white embroidered muslin trimmed with Irish lace and a white chip hat draped with a lace veil. She was assisted by Mrs. William Usher Parsons, daughter of General Corbin; Mrs. Humphrey, wife of the Quartermaster General, of Washington; Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Mrs. Heistand, wife of the Adjutant General of the district, and Mrs. Murray, wife of Major Arthur Murray, of Fort Totten. There was also "cold tea" dispensed by Mrs. Frederick Kohl and Miss Calhoun. It was noticed, however, that only the men patronized this, and it was so good that it required several rounds to satisfy the tea tasters.

The ice cream tent was presided over by Mrs. Joshua W. Jacobs, who had the assistance of the wives of several of the officers of the garrison, including Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Bracken.

Several women from the garrison also helped Mrs. Henry Bischoff and Mrs. Daniel Lamont at another refreshment tent. Among those assisting were Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, Miss Laura B. Carpenter, Miss Elizabeth Lamont, Miss Betty Collamore and Miss Florence Bryant.

The lemonade tent, presided over by Mrs. E. H. C. Goodwin, was elaborately decorated with flowers and foliage presented by Mrs. John T. Martin, wife of Captain Martin of Fort Hancock.

Assisting Mrs. Goodwin were Mrs. Jacob Riegel of Germantown; the Misses Goodwin, Mary Greer, Elsie Greer, Jane B. Greer, Davis, Gorgas, Weaver and Wood, daughters of officers of the garrison. The young women were attired in white gowns, white aprons, tied with red, white and blue ribbon strings, and each carried a small reticule of red, white and blue silk, which held the checks.

Among those present were Hon. Elihu Root, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Mills of West Point, Mrs. James Hearn, Miss Irwin-Martin, Mrs. C. W. Godey of Washington, Mrs. Caspar William Dean, Col. John B. Howland, Colonel Stickney, Loyal Farragut, Colonel Murray, Colonel Knight, Colonel Heistand, Colonel Jacobs, Major Parsons, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Mrs. Edward Hulbert, Mrs. Elliott J. Wagstaff, Mrs. W. J. Haskin, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Frederick Goodwin, Mrs. Usher Parsons, Mrs. John D. Knight, Mrs. Garlington, Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clous, Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Miss Edna Storm, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. Francis B. Jones, Mrs. H. Gore King, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Miss Grace Rigelow, Mrs. C. Graham Bacon and Mrs. Thomas Hicks.

Members of the Army Relief Society were loud in their praise of General and Mrs. Corbin and the officers and women of the garrison for the courtesies extended. It is estimated that a large sum was cleared for the benefit of the society.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Supreme Court of the United States on May 31 decided in three cases that the right of trial by jury does not extend to the Philippines and can be extended only by special legislation. The opinion of the court is in part as follows: "We conclude that the power to govern territory implied in the right to acquire it and given to Congress in the Constitution to whatever limitation it may be subject, the exercise of which must be decided as questions arise, does not require that body to enact for ceded territory, not made a part of the United States by Congressional action, a system of laws which shall include the right of trial by jury and that the Constitution does not, without legislation and of its force, carry such right to territory so situated."

In a Manila letter to the Washington Evening Star Mr. William E. Curtis says of Aguinaldo: "He lies very low. He seldom leaves his cottage at No. 464 Calle Real, and is never seen upon the streets. If it is necessary for him to go to any other part of the town he always takes a closed carriage, and strangers who call upon him are very carefully inspected before they are allowed to see him. During the insurrection he was guilty of acts of atrocious cruelty upon persons whose friends still survive and ordered several assassinations, particularly that of General Luna, one of his rivals, who was a great favorite with the public and had many loyal and devoted admirers. Aguinaldo is supposed to be continually on his guard, and the police authorities would not be surprised any moment, even at this day, to learn of his assassination. Conspirators have endeavored to interest him in their plots; San Miguel, Pilar, Ricarte and other 'insurrectos' have tried to secure his sympathy and co-operation, but he has never responded to their advances, and the secret service people say that he has allowed their letters to remain unanswered. He has scrupulously avoided doing anything that could excite suspicion, and is practically cut off from all his old friends and associates."

Manila press dispatches of May 31 announce the return of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, from Zamboanga, where he went to organize a punitive expedition, despatched in pursuit of Datto Ali and his band of Moros from the Rio Grande, who on May 12 surprised and massacred fifty-three Filipinos, men, women and children, employees of the Government at Camp Overton. United States

troops are now trailing Ali, determined to either capture or destroy him and his followers.

The remains of Lieuts. Harry A. Woodruff and Joseph H. Hall and fifteen enlisted men of the 17th U.S. Infantry, who were ambushed and killed by Moros in the Island of Mindanao, May 8, have been temporarily buried at Catabato, Mindanao.

A Manila dispatch of May 30 states that Ricarte, the former Filipino leader, has been captured by the constabulary and exiled to Guam. He was the leader of an uprising at Vigan in February last.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Pauline Culler were quietly married at the home of the bride, Bedford, Pa., on Wednesday, June 1. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, the Rev. M. L. Culler. Major Wood is a son of Brig. Gen. H. Clay Wood, U.S.A. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. Robert M. Culler, U.S.A., and was attended by her sister, Miss Nellie Floyd Culler. The bride, who is highly accomplished, and her sister have recently returned from Europe, where they have spent two years in study and travel.

Miss Edith Nathalie Silbie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Silbie, of Waterbury, Conn., was married to Mr. Buchanan Schley, son of Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N., on June 1 in the parlors of the Buckingham Hotel, New York city. The ceremony was followed by a reception and dinner. The bride, attired in a princess gown of white satin crepe with trimmings of old lace, and a veil of tulle fastened with orange blossoms, had as her attendants the Misses May Johnson, Frances Jenkins, Katherine Daniels, Floraine Dininney, Bessie Pearsall and Katherine Daniels. Mr. John P. East was best man. Among those invited to the ceremony and wedding breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Schley, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley, Governor and Mrs. Warfield, of Maryland; former Governor and Mrs. John W. Smith, Senator and Mrs. Arthur P. Gorman. The couple will travel for several months and when they return from their vacation will reside on Staten Island.

"Earth, sea and sky" joined together on Saturday, May 28, to give their benediction to the nuptials of Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Virginia Wise, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William Clinton Wise, U.S.N., which occurred at the home near Morristown, N.J., of Canon Humphreys, of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city. The wedding was an ideal one in all respects. It had the sociability and personal sentiment of a home gathering and the dignity of a church service, the beautiful little chapel attached to the home of Canon Humphreys, with its chancel at one end and its organ at the other, its stained glass windows and its ecclesiastical ornamentation, being a church in miniature. Dr. Humphreys was assisted in the ceremony by Canon Knowles, of Trinity Parish, New York, a warm personal friend of the family. The chapel, separated from the house by a spacious conservatory, was decked with flowers and flags and through the open windows of the house was seen a background of lawn, noble trees and all the ornamentation of a well-groomed country place. The organ in the chapel was supplemented by a strong orchestra and the wedding music was sweetly given. The sons and daughters of the family formed part of the orchestra and after the ceremony discoursed delightful music under the leadership of their father, Canon Humphreys, who is an accomplished musician. The bride was dressed in white and carried an ivory prayer-book and a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father. After the ceremony all adjourned to the large hall and dining room, where Delmonico served a bridal breakfast. The loving cup, an old piece of family plate, was passed around filled with port wine that had been in the cellars of the house for a score of years: Rear Admiral Wise is of the old Colonial Virginia family, of which Governor Wise was a member, and his daughter is a descendant on her mother's side of the old New England Humphreys family, of which Col. David Humphreys, aide to Washington, was a member. After the breakfast the bride appeared in a gray traveling costume and left in an automobile, on which the junior officers had fixed an American flag and a Union Jack, amid showers of rice and bugle calls. Those present, besides Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wise and the officiating clergymen, were the wife and children of Canon Humphreys, Dr. Frederick H. Humphreys, with his wife and daughter, Lieut. James H. Reid, U.S.N., Lieut. John H. Dayton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dayton, Fleet Surg. Samuel H. Griffith, U.S.N., Samuel F. Hart, jr., late P.A. engineer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hart, Col. W. C. Church and Mrs. Church, Mr. Willard Church and Miss Ruth Guernsey. Several group photographs of the wedding party were taken and after a few hours devoted to social interchanges the bride and groom left for Washington, D.C., whence they go to Lieutenant Fuller's post at Fort Monroe. Lieutenant Fuller is a son of Judge Fuller, of the Supreme Court of South Dakota. Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller will be at home after June 1 at Hotel Chamberlain, Fort Monroe, Va.

Miss Anne Dunbar Davis and Lieut. Charles Macon Wesson, 8th U.S. Cav., were married in St. Margaret's church, Washington. The bride is a daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis. The church was decorated in yellow and white. Hundreds of daisies carried out the color scheme, with a background of palms. The ushers were Lieuts. Edward Canfield, R. F. Jackson and James A. Woodruff, all of the Artillery Corps, and Mr. Purnell Brown, of Baltimore. Lieut. George Williams, 8th U.S. Cav., was best man. Miss Margaretta Spurgin, daughter of General Spurgin, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Florence Braden, of West Point, and Winifred Webster, of Michigan. The bride was gowned in a beautiful toilette of lace, with point lace veil artistically caught to her hair with a wreath of orange blossoms. A small reception to relatives and personal friends of the family was given at the home of General and Mrs. Davis. Among the guests were the parents of the bridegroom, Capt. and Mrs. Macon Wesson, of Richmond; Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, General Crozier, Major and Mrs. Bruff, Mr. and Mrs. William Michie, Gen. and Mrs. William F. Spurgin and Major and Mrs. Edwin Burr.

Major John Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton have issued cards to the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mary Malvina Hamilton, to Dr. Robert Weston Talbot, on Tuesday, June 14, at 8 o'clock, at St. Mark's church, Washington, D.C.

The engagement has been announced in Chillicothe, Ohio, of Miss Mabel Elsworth Boggs, second daughter of the late Marcus Boggs, esq., to Mr. Robertson Honey

of New York, of the class of '93, U.S.M.A., formerly second lieutenant, 4th U.S. Artillery and lately Major 13th H.A., N.G.S.N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Worthington of Caldwell, New Jersey have announced the engagement of their daughter, Josephine Pullan and Lieut. John R. Musgrave, Art. Corps.

Mrs. Snyder, widow of the late Capt. James A. Snyder, U.S.A., has issued cards to the wedding of her niece, Miss Cordelia Patterson and Capt. Frank Leslie Wells, U.S.A., on June 15 at 8 o'clock in the evening, at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Washington.

Miss Mary Edith Parmelee, daughter of the late Henry Spencer Parmelee, was married in New Haven, Conn., to Lieut. William W. Low, U.S.M.C., at the home of her mother, No. 28 Hillhouse avenue. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Julie Parmelee. Her brother, Mr. Henry Francis Parmelee, gave her away. Asst. Surg. Jacob Stepp, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were Capt. William Hopkins, U.S.M.C.; Asst. Naval Constr. Henry Williams, U.S.N., and Capt. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C. In the drawing room where the ceremony was performed, bride roses and carnations formed the floral decorations, and over the bay window, in which the bridal party stood, an old American flag was picturesquely draped, while ropings of bride roses and asparagus ferns fell over it to the floor. The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with rare old duchess and point lace, an heirloom in the family. Her veil, which was caught to the hair with a coronet of orange blossoms, was also of duchess lace. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and orchids. About 150 guests were present.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated in Washington, D.C., June 2 at the residence of Mrs. Morris, widow of Col. Thompson Morris, U.S.A., when her only daughter, Miss Desdemona Morris, became the bride of Mr. Washington Sherwood Delgado of New York. The drawing room and dining room were decorated in pink and green and white and green, respectively. A wedding bell, prettily arranged over the bridal group, was of pink carnations. The maid of honor was Miss May Applegarth, and Misses Ada Ramsay, Nettie Lowry, Bessie Defrees and Helen Humphrey were the bridesmaids. Mr. Frederick Delgado of New York was best man. The bride was beautifully gowned in white satin mousseline, with trimmings of chiffon and a point lace bertha. She wore a veil and pearl ornaments and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Among the guests present were General and Mrs. Chaffee, also Rear Admiral and Mrs. George Brown.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. John Bodine, once a famous American rifle shot in the early days of Creedmoor, died at New Paltz, N. Y., May 30. He had been in poor health for more than a year. Colonel Bodine gained international fame as a rifle shot. He competed abroad with several American teams, and in the first international match at Creedmoor he was dubbed "Old Reliable," when the American team beat the Irish riflemen. It needed a bulseye to win the match for the American team, and Bodine had the last shot to fire. It required nerve and skill, and the Colonel made the needed bulseye and won the match for the Americans amid great excitement. He was over six feet tall and straight as a gun barrel.

Mrs. Katherine Henshaw Jackson, wife of Medical Director Samuel Jackson, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., May 21.

Second Lieut. John T. Berry, 27th U.S. Inf., was found dead in bed May 31 in his quarters at Fort Sheridan, Chicago. Lieutenant Berry was born in Illinois in 1875. He enlisted in the 3d Artillery in February, 1898, and served an enlisted man through the Spanish War and partly through the Philippine insurrection. In July, 1900, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 7th Inf., and was transferred to the 27th Inf. March 14, 1903.

Mrs. Oliver E. Wood, wife of Lieut. Colonel Wood, military attaché at Tokyo, Japan, has lost her brother, Mr. Carroll Norton, who died at Chicago, Ill., March 31, from the result of an accident, and also her brother-in-law, Mr. Charles A. Paine, who died at Eastport, Me., April 23.

Dallas Bache McMahon, youngest child of Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 26, aged eight years.

Mr. Theodore LeRoy Morgan, who died in Syracuse, N.Y., May 25, in his seventy-fifth year, was a brother of the late Major Charles H. Morgan, 4th U.S. Artillery, Brevet Brigadier General, U.S.A., and of the wife of Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, jr., Art. Corps.

Mrs. Belle Rutherford Clements, of 66 Madison avenue, sister-in-law of Major T. A. Bingham, U.S.A., while returning to New York city from Major Bingham's bedside in Buffalo, was taken suddenly ill on a Pennsylvania train May 31, and was removed to a hospital at Olean, but died of heart failure shortly after. Mrs. Clements was the widow of Capt. B. A. Clements, a surgeon in the Regular Army who died in 1886.

The recently announced death of Lieut. Charles Macklin McCartney, U.S.N., retired, removes from a field of usefulness an officer of the most sterling worth, and one in whom the Navy Department felt the greatest confidence. Lieutenant McCartney was twice married, his first wife having been the sister of the present Mrs. McCartney, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cragin of Georgetown. Although retired from active service in consequence of physical disability, Lieutenant McCartney had been employed on active and important duty most of the time since Dec. 10, 1891, the date of his retirement.

The Brown Wire Gun Company have passed resolutions expressing their sense of the loss they have suffered in the death of Alonzo W. Porter, their former treasurer, and their appreciation of his worth and his loving qualities as a man and of "the value of his services, and of his fidelity and loyal devotion during the past fourteen years, or more, in aiding the trustees to develop the Brown System of Gun Construction, and in promoting the interests of the Company and its stockholders."

The Pacific Baptist publishes a highly interesting article on "Our Part in the Drama of the Pacific," by Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U.S.A., in which he makes a powerful argument in favor of continued American control over the Philippines. Chaplain Bateman's long military service in the Philippines has given him a clear understanding of their condition and needs and he discusses the subject with force and sympathy.

PERSONALS.

Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Reilly will spend the month of June at "The Chatham," Atlantic City, N.J.

A daughter, Rosamond Burt, was born to the wife of Capt. R. J. Burt, 9th U.S. Inf., at Madison Barracks, N.Y.

A son, James Edward Bell, jr., was born on May 17 to the wife of Lieut. James E. Bell, 17th U.S. Inf., at Fort Spokane, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Newton of Winthrop, Mass., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ouida May, to Lieut. James Erdeth Wilson, Art. Corps, on Nov. 6, 1904.

Lieut. Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., ordered, according to a cable from Mukden May 30, to observe the Russian fleet operations, is inside the Russian lines at Port Arthur.

Among those who visited the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamer Manchuria at New York on May 31 were Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan and Lieut. C. W. Jungen, U.S.N.

Second Lieut. R. W. Dikeman, of the Marine Corps, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. Upon the recommendation of the Commandant, the Navy Department declined to permit Mr. Dikeman to withdraw his resignation.

A cable despatch from London states that King Edward received Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, in private audience on May 30. His Majesty expressed his deep appreciation of Captain Mahan's contributions to the naval history of the world.

Dr. M. H. Crawford, late surgeon, U.S.N., has just purchased the historic and beautiful country home of the late Col. William A. Morgan, located near Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, W. Va. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford will make this their future home.

The War Department has received the record and proceedings of the court-martial which recently tried Lieut. William B. Aiken, 28th Inf., at San Francisco, on the charge of breach of arrest. Lieutenant Aiken has been found guilty of the charge and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. No action has yet been taken on the case by the War Department.

Major Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., who is in a Buffalo hospital suffering from an amputation of one of his legs, is reported to be improving, and Dr. Gaylord is entirely satisfied with the progress of his patient. Major Bingham is taking nourishment steadily and his pulse and temperature have practically regained their normal state.

William B. Miller, Army secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., will visit the Philippines, Japan and China by way of Honolulu and Guam. He has directed the American Army and Navy Associations for six years, and will make a study of the situation with a view of extending this work and preparing the way for a city association work in Manila and for native Filipinos.

Brig. Gen. William Preston Vose and Mrs. Vose are receiving the congratulations of a host of friends upon his promotion. General Vose is greatly pleased, writes a correspondent, and accepts his commission as a recognition of faithful service, by a grateful country. They will remain some time longer at Saratoga owing to the continued illness of Mrs. Vose, who is still under treatment for rheumatism.

"Among the recent promotions to the rank of brigadier general, U.S.A., retired, is that of Col. E. D. Dimmick, late of the 2d United States Cavalry," says the Burlington Free Press, "who for a long time was commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. General Dimmick has served continuously as a soldier from his first enlistment in 1861 in the 5th New York Cavalry until his retirement with the rank of a general officer. While stationed at Fort Ethan Allen he made many friends in Vermont, who will congratulate him upon his well earned promotion."

Lieut. Carlo Pfister, naval attaché of the Italian Embassy, has arrived at Washington, D.C. He is a native of Tuscany and comes here from Rome, where he was private secretary to the Italian Secretary of the Navy.

Vice Chancellor Bergen of Trenton, N.J., on May 31 filed an opinion in the case of Carl W. Volney against Lewis Nixon and orders the complaint in the case dismissed. Volney charged Nixon with fraud in stock transactions between the Volney Smokeless Powder Company and the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company.

The first anniversary ball of Sergeant William Jasper Garrison, No. 6, Regular Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., held at Fort Terry, Plum Island, Tuesday evening, May 24, was a successful event. About 200 guests from New London accepted invitations to be present. The arrangements for the ball were in charge of Ordnance Sergt. Joseph Lanson, commander of Sergeant William Jasper Garrison, and to Sergeant Lanson is due a large share of the credit for the success of the event. The dance program was in two parts with fifteen numbers in each part. During the intermission a supper was served. The grand march was led by Sergeant Lanson and Mrs. May Archer of New London.

Mrs. Henry Romeyn, wife of Major Henry Romeyn, U.S.A., gave a charming musicale on Friday evening, May 27, at Washington, D.C. Miss Biddle and Miss Mary Kimball gave several numbers on the piano. Miss Anna Prall gave "Enoch Arden," with musical accompaniment by Mrs. Knorr, which was enthusiastically applauded, as was also the cello duet by Mr. Percival Gassett, accompanied by Mrs. Knorr. Mr. William Graham and Lieut. Allan Briggs of Fort Myer, sang several numbers with most pleasing effect. Among those who enjoyed the music were Hon. Fredrico Degatau and Mrs. Degatau, Mr. Sanchez, Gen. D. B. Gordon, Miss Nina Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Slaven, Baron de Kattenlack, Mrs. Tom Hall, Mrs. Laurence, Miss Greer, and others.

The Order of the Caduceus, of Governors Island, N.Y., gave their first high tea, or, as the daintily decorated menu card expressed it, a "twilight luncheon," on the evening of May 26. Tables, adorned with symbols of the Hospital Corps, were arranged in the form of a crescent upon a lawn adjacent to the sea wall. The "after dinner" speeches were pointed with allusions to current events. The toasts, "The Hospital Corps," and "The Army and Navy," were drunk standing. The Order of the Caduceus was established at Fort Jay some months ago by the detachment of the hospital corps, U.S. Army. From its inception it was successful. To-day the Order controls a complete gymnasium, library and reading room, fitted with modern club accessories. It is expected that chapters of the Order may be established in many posts. Only members of the Hospital Corps are eligible to membership.

A son, Thomas Ward Sandoz, has been born to the wife of Lieut. F. L. Sandoz at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Col. James M. Ingalls, U.S.A., is at 45 Waterman street, Providence, R.I., where he expects to spend the summer.

Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th U.S. Inf., on leave, should be addressed until Sept. 16 next at 166 Granite street, Quincy, Mass.

A daughter was born to Mrs. H. I. Sewell, daughter of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., at Mentone, France, May 24.

Mrs. Philip H. Scott, wife of Lieutenant Scott of the Revenue Cutter Service, gave birth to a son at Gordonsville, Va., May 24.

Capt. Jefferson F. Moser, U.S.N., has applied to the Department to be retired on Sept. 29, 1904, under the forty-year service provision of the Personnel act.

Miss Humphrey, daughter of Quartermaster General and Mrs. Humphrey, has returned to Washington after ten weeks' visit spent in New York and Pennsylvania.

Mrs. L. Van Vliet with Messrs. F. C. and Stewart Van Vliet, her two grandsons, left Washington on June 1st, for Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where they will pass the summer.

Capt. William V. Judson, U.S. Military Attaché accompanying the Russian Army in the field, has reported his arrival at Liao-Yang, and says he is the only American officer with the Russian Army in that vicinity.

Mrs. Henry L. Kinnison is the guest of her brother, Lieut. George W. Danforth, U.S.N., retired, at the Hotel Berlin, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Danforth is the assistant director of works at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, who was spoken of as a probable candidate for Colonel of the 23d N.Y., and could have been elected unanimously, sent word to Lieut. Colonel Stokes that he had no intention of again entering active service.

Miss Frances Eaton MacDonald, the daughter recently born to the wife of Mr. Donald M. MacDonald, is a granddaughter of the late Col. La Rhett L. Livingston and a great-granddaughter of the late Dr. Joseph Eaton, U.S.A. Her grand-uncle was Gen. Joseph H. Eaton, who was an aide to the late General Taylor, ex-President of the United States.

Among the young ladies who graduated at the Holton-Ames school, Washington, D.C., on Wednesday June 1st, were Miss Lottie Yeatman Owenshine, daughter of General Owenshine, U.S.A., and Mrs. Owenshine, and Miss Alice Miller, daughter of Commander Miller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Miller. These two handsome young women will be great acquisitions to the Rose Bud set next season.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, U.S.N., who was retired on June 1, entered the Navy from Massachusetts in 1859 and served through the Civil War. He has been commandant of the Boston Navy Yard since Oct. 1901. He saw very extensive service in the Civil War, was in all the operations on the South Atlantic coast under Admirals Du Pont and Dahlgren, and took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher.

Mrs. N. P. Phister, wife of Major N. P. Phister, 2d Infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, Col., left for the East May 28 to attend the graduating exercises of the Bartholomew Clifton School and to bring back their daughter, Miss Katherine, who graduates with the class of 1904. Their eldest daughter, Miss Belle Phister, is an alumna of the same school, class of 1903. Returning, Mrs. Phister and daughter will visit the St. Louis Exposition.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending June 1, 1904: Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N.; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Geo. A. Converse, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. F. Babcock, U.S.N.; Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N.; Major J. S. Witcher, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. L. Fuller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fuller; Lieut. J. R. Musgrave, U.S.A.; Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U.S.N.; Comdr. William Winder, U.S.N.; Gen. A. W. Vogdes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vogdes; Lieut. Thomas Washington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Washington; Paym. C. J. Peoples, U.S.N., and Mrs. Peoples; Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wise; Lieut. George E. Albee, U.S.A., and Lieut. Provost Babin, U. S.N.

Among those who recently arrived from the Philippines, on the Army transport Kilpatrick at New York, were the following: Mrs. E. C. Carey and child, wife of Captain Carey, 30th Inf.; Mrs. J. L. Bullis and three children, wife of Major Bullis; Mrs. W. R. Whitehead, mother-in-law of Captain Allaire, 23d Inf.; Mrs. A. W. Wilcox, aunt of Capt. Romeyne, 13th Cav.; Miss Helen Koerper; Mrs. J. F. Morrison, wife of Captain Morrison, 30th Inf.; Mrs. W. H. Winters, wife of Lieutenant Winters, 13th Cav.; Mrs. O. S. Sparrow, widow of Captain Sparrow, U.S.A., and son; Miss Chamberlin and E. Clendenin, family of Lieutenant Clendenin, 17th Inf.; Mrs. O. M. Holliday and children, Dr. C. F. Kuhn and wife, Mrs. T. Green, Mrs. J. V. Harrison, Mrs. J. M. Holt and son, family of P.A. Surgeon Holt, U.S.M.C.

Referring to the recent marriage of Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., U.S.A., and Miss Emma J. Heisey heretofore noted in our columns, the Ohio State Journal states that there was a very pretty romance in connection with the wedding, which began last fall when the battalion of the 3d Regiment, stationed at the garrison, was at the State camp grounds at Newark, O., for rifle practice. The Journal says: "A golf course rambles over the same hills and earthworks that are occupied by the rifle range, and while diligently carrying out Uncle Sam's orders, Lieutenant Dockery met his fate. Way across the low hills, but inside the red flags, danger signals to trespassers, a straggled group of golf players had moved to a position which the Army officers considered dangerous. Lieutenant Dockery galloped across the dusty brown field and drew up with an air of authority before the golf players. Dismounting he explained that the party was in danger and that he would have to ask its members to move to a point out of the range of the rifle fire. The request was not received with the best of grace by one of the girls, who informed the officer that she and her friends were perfectly capable of taking care of themselves. The lieutenant returned to his men, but the next day when a group of officers, tired from their work, retired to a shady spot to rest, they were surprised to find another party enjoying this secluded spot. Lieutenant Dockery saw one of his brother officers step forward and greet most cordially the pretty girl who had so emphatically expressed her opinions the day before. An introduction followed and for the remaining weeks rifle practice was deserted for the golf links by one officer. In a few weeks Miss Heisey had changed her mind about being able to take care of herself and was the promised bride of Lieutenant Dockery."

Mrs. Liscum, widow of Gen. E. H. Liscum, U.S.A., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Borden at 1753 Erie street, N.W., Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn will spend the summer at New London, Conn., having as their guest Mrs. James G. Blaine, their daughter.

Miss Hodge, who has been visiting Mrs. and Miss Almy at 1017 Vermont avenue, Washington, has left for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Brewster in Boston, Mass.

Commander Boutakoff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, D.C., is entirely recovered from his recent illness, and he and Mme. Boutakoff will spend the summer at their country place at Bridgeport, Conn.

Medical Director Robert A. Marmion, U.S.N., president of the Naval Medical School at Washington, has been recalled from a lecturing tour in the West owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Marmion who is undergoing treatment at Providence hospital, Washington.

Miss Oliver, daughter of Asst. Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver, entertained at a picnic and luncheon at Rock Creek Park, Washington, on May 31, in honor of Miss Durand, daughter of Ambassador Durand, who with Mrs. Durand, left on June 1 for New York and Lenox.

Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., retired, with his family will spend the summer on the continent, returning to the United States not later than October 1. During the latter portion of their stay abroad they intend spending some time among the mountains of Switzerland, reaching the coast of the Mediterranean by the last week in September.

Gen. Custis Lee has addressed a letter to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society at Richmond, Va., saying that to the best of his knowledge and belief all the swords that his father, Gen. Robert E. Lee, ever possessed remain in the possession of the surviving members of his family. He also recalls that the oft-repeated story, "unobjectionable if true," of the tender and return of General Lee's sword at Appomattox is emphatically denied by General Grant in his memoirs.

At the Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., the annual field day was held on May 18, and owing to the perfect weather a large crowd of spectators was present. An innovation this year was a battalion parade followed by an exhibition of Butt's Manual Drill, with field music given by Company B under the command of Cadet Capt. C. H. Nance, the son of Capt. J. T. Nance, 9th U.S. Cav. The marching of the cadets was excellent, and the manual exercises won the applause of all, showing, as they did, the excellent training given.

A solemn high military mass was celebrated at the New York Navy Yard May 29 on the campus of the marine barracks by the Rev. W. H. L. Reamey, U.S.N., chaplain, and his deacon was the Rev. J. P. Chickwick, a former chaplain of the Navy. The mass was a memorial to the memory of soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. There were U.S. bluejackets and marines in attendance, detachments from the Regular Army and National Guard, G.A.R. Spanish-American War veterans, and others. Col. M. C. Goodrell, U.S.M.C., assisted by Lieut. Thomas A. F. Burns, of Gloucester Naval Command, United Spanish War Veterans, was in command of the military formation. Before the mass the Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn, three hundred voices, under the direction of Arthur Claassen, rendered several selections. As the priests were leaving the sanctuary the navy band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and every head was uncovered while the choir, the members of the Arion Society and thousands of spectators joined in the singing.

Munsey's for June publishes an article on "The Last of the Confederate Generals," which contains likenesses of Alex. P. Stewart, Simon Bolivar Buckner, Stephen Dill Lee and Joseph Wheeler, lieutenant generals of the Confederacy; William Brimage Bate and Fitzhugh Lee, major generals, and Francis Marion Cockrell and Edmund Winston Pettus, brigadier generals. Bate, Cockrell and Pettus are now Senators of the United States, Wheeler and Lee are brigadier generals, U.S.A., retired; Buckner has been a Governor and a Vice Presidential candidate; Lee has been a Governor and a United States consul; Wheeler has been a member of Congress, and Bate a Governor. The four survivors of the nineteen lieutenant generals of the Confederacy and Fitzhugh Lee are graduates of the Military Academy; of the four hundred and seventy major generals and brigadier generals of the Confederacy about one-quarter still survive. John T. Morgan, John Warwick Daniel, of the old Confederate army, are also in the Senate. Generals Marcus T. Wright and Lunsford L. Lomax (a graduate) are engaged in collecting Confederate war records; Gen. G. W. Custis Lee is president emeritus of Washington and Lee University; Gen. Francis T. Nichols is chief justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and Gen. Roger A. Pryor was recently retired from the bench of the Supreme Court of New York.

In spite of extremely unfavorable weather, the Memorial Day exercises on the historic field of Gettysburg were in all respects worthy of the day and of the environment. President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by their daughter, Ethel, the President's secretary, Mr. Loeb, Pension Commissioner Ware, Generals Daniel E. Sickles and O. O. Howard, U.S.A., and other distinguished persons, arrived in Gettysburg by special train at eight o'clock in the morning and started immediately for the battlefield escorted by a troop of the 15th U.S. Cavalry and a battery of Field Artillery from Fort Myer, Va. As the party entered the cemetery a salute was fired and a throng of school children strewed flowers upon the graves of the soldier dead. The formal exercises began with an invocation from Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States Senate. Dr. Wolf introduced Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, who in turn introduced President Roosevelt, the first President who has delivered a Memorial Day address at Gettysburg since Lincoln uttered his immortal speech there in 1863. President Roosevelt's address was both eloquent and patriotic in the highest degree. He said in part: "Here, on Memorial Day, on this great battlefield, we commemorate, not only the chiefs who actually won this battle; not only Meade and his lieutenants, Hancock and Reynolds, and Howard and Sickles, and the many others whose names flame in our annals, but also the chiefs who had made the Army of the Potomac what it was, and those who afterward led it in the campaigns which were crowned at Appomattox; and furthermore, those who made and used its sister armies: McClellan, with his extraordinary genius for organization; Rosecrans, Buell; Thomas, the unyielding, the steadfast; and that great trio, Sherman, Sheridan, and last and greatest of all, Grant himself, the silent soldier whose hammerlike blows finally beat down even the prowess of the men who fought against him."

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John McGowan have sailed for Europe to spend the summer abroad.

Miss Arline Scully, daughter of General Scully, is visiting Captain and Mrs. M. E. Saville at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

General and Mrs. D. H. Kinzie's present address is 162 Ponce de Leon avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. General Kinzie is improving in health.

Among those present at a dinner in Washington, D.C., May 27, given by Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, were Capt. and Mrs. Sargent and Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves.

The wedding of Miss Madeleine Harding and 1st Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., will take place June 21 at Miss Harding's home, 3636 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Rev. John E. Dallam, pastor of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, of Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed a chaplain in the Navy, to fill the only existing vacancy. He was recommended for appointment by Bishop Satterlee.

Major Charles W. Foster, Art. Corps, stationed at Fort Banks, has been ordered before an Army board at Governors Island for examination with a view to his being placed on the retired list. Several officers who have had an opportunity to observe Major Foster's physical condition have been ordered to report to the board as witnesses.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin, U.S.N., who has been detached from duty on the staff of Rear Admiral Evans and directed to report at the Navy Department without delay for special temporary duty in the Bureau of Navigation, has been on more than one tour of duty in the same bureau and his return to Washington will be hailed with pleasure by a wide circle of friends.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., was present at the graduation exercises at the Naval Academy June 2. Later in the day he witnessed drills and demonstrations by cadets in the machine shop and armory. The Admiral on June 3 presided at the exercises incident to the dedication of the tablet erected by his former classmates to the memory of the late Commander E. P. Wood, who took part in the battle of Manila.

Two military prisoners were shot by vigilant sentries on June 2 while attempting to escape. At Fort Snelling, Minn., Toney C. Wisch and Private Reilly tried to escape. Wisch was killed and Reilly managed to get to cover, but was retaken later. John W. Manning, a prisoner at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, was shot and killed while attempting to escape. Failing to stop at the command, he was shot through the head, dying instantly.

Eloquent tributes, in patriotic speech, stirring music, impressive services and the touching and picturesque observance of decorating with garlands of flowers the unknown graves of the gallant sailors who found their last resting place in the depths of the ocean marked the celebration of Memorial Day on May 30 in Philadelphia, Pa., by the Philadelphia Association of Naval Veterans. The exercises were held on the Race street recreation pier. The guests of the occasion included Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Admiral James M. Forsyth, Capt. George F. F. Wilde and Capt. Charles Lawrence, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Nautical School.

The following complimentary letter from the United States Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., has been received by Brig. Gen. Amos S. Kimball, U.S.A., retired. The letter bears the signature of F. E. Rittman, auditor for War Department: "Having reached a final settlement of all your accounts for disbursements of public funds while in active military service, it affords me pleasure to inform you that your accounts covering a period of more than thirty-eight years, and involving many millions of dollars, are found correct and have been balanced on the books of the Treasury, without a discrepancy of one cent. This constitutes a record such as is made by few men and of which you may justly be proud. Please accept my congratulations." General Kimball is now at the "Inside Inn," World's Fair grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

The case of Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., is now before the Secretary of War for disposition, after having received an indorsement from the Judge Advocate General of the Army. It is not yet known whether Colonel Pitcher is to be tried by court martial for his alleged misconduct in deserting his affianced bride just before the wedding day, or whether the new evidence which was obtained in the case a few days ago in the way of a letter written by Colonel Pitcher from New York to the young lady may serve to bring the authorities to a realization that this is not a proper matter for Department interference. The matter is of a most delicate nature and especially so in view of the fact that the young lady in question has never in any manner brought the attention of the authorities to her treatment by Colonel Pitcher, or complained of him to the Department in any manner. The accusations against the officer were brought by certain Southern Congressmen and by a prominent rear admiral of the Navy, who is a personal friend of the young lady's. It is understood that the officer who investigated the matter recommended a court-martial and that this opinion is also held by other officials of the War Department.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, May 27, 1904, 8:25 a.m.
The Military Secretary, Washington:
Transport Thomas arrived Manila, May 27.

WADE.

San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1904.
Military Secretary, War Department:

Transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco noon June 1, with 77 recruits including one 12th Cavalry, three for 13th, three 14th Cavalry, one 12th Infantry, under charge Captains Ballou, 15th; Clinton, 12th Infantry; Lieutenants Young, 10th Infantry; Nelson, 12th Cavalry; Landers and Hannu, Artillery Corps; Howard, 9th Cavalry; Contract Surgeon Miller, following passengers: General Cox, retired; Lieut. Colonel Comery, Medical Department; Majors Williams, Adjutant General Carrington, 1st Infantry; Captains Humphrey, Quartermaster Cook, Commissary Newgarde, Surgeons Boyd, Tenth, Cusack, 12th Cavalry; Brinton, Artillery Corps; Williams-Forde, Philippine Scouts; 20 hospital and two Signal Corps men, 8 casuals.

MAC ARTHUR, Commanding.

Manila, June 2, 1904, 8:22 a.m.
The Military Secretary, Washington:

Major Gen. Leonard Wood returned May 30 from expedition Lake Liguasan. Remains of officers and men killed in action May 8 brought Cottabato and interred. All's outfit small aggregation outlaws now in hiding; will be pursued until captured or destroyed. No disturbance whatever Cottabato Valley. No casualties in expedition. Following complete list of casualties among enlisted men May 8:

Killed.—George Wachter, Ewing Quillen, Benjamin B. Nolde, Elbert W. Osborn, Martin Elbert, Amos J. Gil-

ham, Owen Hughes, William Luitjens, John O'Connors, Leonard C. Smith, William A. Wallam, Charlie Cole, Frank G. Meredith. Last named having transferred from Co. E, 17th Infantry.

Wounded.—Thomas H. Beckett, George R. Humphreys, Henry D. Shaddeau, John L. Barnhouse, Francis M. Davis, John F. Delonge. All wounded doing well.

WADE.

Under date of Tangier, May 31, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic Squadron, cabled the Navy Department: "The seizure of the American citizens was by insurgent chief so as to bring pressure on the Sultan of Morocco to secure the demands of the tribe. Our sense of gravity of the case is shown by the presence of the American squadron, and will undoubtedly cause the earlier yielding by the Sultan of Morocco to the demands of the Chief, which is the only safe means of releasing captive."

Washington, June 3, 1904.
Companies E and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, three commissioned officers, 119 enlisted men, one assistant surgeon and one private, Hospital Corps, left at 6 a.m. for Mt. Gretna, Pa., by marching. BURR, Commanding.

STANDING OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Annapolis, June 3, 1904.
The standing of the second and third classes of midshipmen has been made out. As the first class graduated last February, these are the two highest classes in the Naval Academy. The standing of the members of the fourth class, of whom there are over three hundred, has not been completed. The marks are given in the cases of the "star" members, that is those who have received an aggregate of over eighty-five per cent. The list is as follows:

SECOND CLASS.

1. Roy C. Smith, Mich., 25.03; 2. Hugo Frankenburg, W. Va., 24.98; 3. Ormond L. Cox, Ohio, 24.97; 4. Hubert F. Leary, Md., 24.83; 5. Royal E. Ingersoll, Ind., 24.75; 6. Lee S. Border, Iowa, 24.75; 7. Joseph V. Ogan, Ohio, 24.73; 8. Ernest A. Swanson, Iowa, 24.70; 9. Chester W. Nimitz, Texas, 24.64; 10. Reuben B. Coffey, Mo., 24.52; 11. John C. Sweeney, Jr., Tenn., 24.43; 12. Winfield Liggett, Jr., Va., 13. Albert T. Church, Idaho; 14. Alvah B. Court, Texas; 15. Logan Cresap, Md.; 16. Samuel Gordon, N.Y.; 17. John N. Ferguson, N.C.; 18. Hiram L. Irwin, Pa.; 19. James O. Gawn, N.Y.; 20. Arthur C. Stott, N.Y.; 21. Edmund S. Root, Ohio; 22. Byron McCandless, Cal.; 23. Louis C. Farley, Mass.; 24. Roscoe C. McFall, N.J.; 25. Robert L. Irvine, Pa.; 26. William S. McClintic, Va.; 27. Charles H. Shaw, Mass.; 28. Earl R. Ship, Mont.; 29. Edgar G. Oberlin, Ohio; 30. Turner F. Caldwell, Tenn.; 31. William R. Furlong, Pa.; 32. Walter B. Woodson, Va.; 33. Gerald Howze, Ky.; 34. Arthur B. Cook, Ind.; 35. Edward L. McSheehy, Ind.; 36. Louis P. Davis, N.C.; 37. Simeon B. Smith, Ark.; 38. Isaac B. Dortch, Ala.; 39. Bruce L. Canaga, Ohio; 40. Harold G. Bowen, R.I.; 41. Herbert E. Kays, Ariz.; 42. Stanford C. Hooper, Cal.; 43. Robert S. Furber, Minn.; 44. Nelson H. Goss, Ind.; 45. George C. Pegram, Tenn.; 46. Earl Farwell, N.Y.; 47. Isaac W. Hayne, S.C.; 48. William O. Spears, Tenn.; 49. George V. Stewart, N.Y.; 50. Anthony J. James, Ill.; 51. John M. Poole, Del.; 52. Ernest Durr, Ore.; 53. Walter H. Lassing, Ky.; 54. Arthur W. Sears, Mich.; 55. Jonathan S. Dowell, Jr., Tenn.; 56. Andrew F. Carter, Ohio; 57. John H. Newton, Pa.; 58. Harry E. Shoemaker, Ind.; 59. —; 60. Hugh Brown, Ind.; 61. Edward S. Robinson, Mont.; 62. Coburn S. Marston, Me.; 63. William T. Lightle, Ark.; 64. Elliott M. Peg, Pa.; 65. Arthur K. Atkins, Mont.; 66. —; 67. John A. Mandeville, Ga.; 68. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Ark.; 69. Raymond P. R. Neilson, N.Y.; 70. William L. Culbertson, Iowa; 71. Lucien Minor, Texas; 72. William E. Eberle, Ark.; 73. Walter E. Reno, Mont.; 74. Carl A. Lohr, Mich.; 75. John W. Wilcox, Ala.; 76. Malcolm Campbell, N.J.; 77. Duncan I. Selfridge, D.C.; 78. Ross S. Culp, Ohio; 79. Benjamin Dutton, Pa.; 80. Horace C. Laird, Texas; 81. Burton H. Green, Wis.; 82. John C. Sumpter, Ky.; 83. John J. London, N.C.; 84. Gordon W. Haines, Ga.; 85. Theodore G. Ellyson, Va.; 86. Ralph B. Strassburger, Pa.; 87. William B. Baggeley, Pa.; 88. Reed M. Fawell, Me.; 89. Sylvester H. Lawton, Ohio; 90. Robert A. Jackson, Va.; 91. Henry A. Orr, Mich.; 92. Joe R. Morrison, Me.; 93. Lloyd W. Townsend, N.J.; 94. Halford R. Greenlee, Ill.; 95. John F. Atkinson, Ga.; 96. Edward G. Hargis, Ky.; 97. Virgil Baker, Tenn.; 98. Frank N. Eklund, Cal.; 99. Hamilton F. Glover, S.C., and John M. Smealie, N.Y.; 100. James S. Woods, Pa.; 102. Henry Rawle, Pa.; 103. Alexander S. Wadsworth, N.C.; 104. Charles N. Austin, Tenn.; 105. Kenneth Whiting, N.Y.; 106. Benjamin H. Steele, Kas.; 107. William P. Gaddis, Ala.

THIRD CLASS.

1. John P. Miller, Ky., 146.47; 2. William C. Barker, Utah, 146.08; 3. Whitford Drake, Mass., 143.11; 4. Stephen Decatur, Jr., 142.15; 5. Russell Willson, Wyo., 138.35; 6. George B. Wright, Minn., 133.11; 7. August C. Wilhelm, Ohio, 138.05; 8. Hugh Allen, Wis., 137.14; 9. Stephen W. Wallace, Utah, 136.59; 10. Robert L. Gormley, Idaho, 136.53; 11. William L. Calhoun, Fla., 136.50; 12. Walter W. Lorschburgh, N.D.; 13. Edward S. Moses, N.Y.; 14. Henry M. Jensen, N.J.; 15. George S. Bryan, N.C.; 16. William A. Glassford, Jr., N.M.; 17. Harry G. Knox, at large; 18. Lew M. Atkins, Mont.; 19. Julian H. Collins, S.C.; 20. William A. Hall, Mass.; 21. Conant Taylor, N.Y.; 22. Eldred B. Armstrong, Ind.; 23. Leigh Noyes, Vt.; 24. Ned L. Chapin, Cal.; 25. Roy L. Lowman, Pa.; 26. Petterson B. Marzoni, Fla.; 27. Herbert J. French, Mo.; 28. Leo S. Welch, Mass.; 29. Douglass L. Howard, Ill.; 30. Douglass W. Fuller, Me.; 31. Vestal P. Coffin, Idaho; 32. Laurence M. Ewell, Md.; 33. Harvey Delano, Ill.; 34. Milo F. Draemel, Neb.; 35. Walter B. Decker, N.J.; 36. Chris. A. Russell, Mass.; 37. Frank J. Fletcher, Iowa; 38. Harry L. Pence, Ohio; 39. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., S.C.; 40. Isaac C. Bogert, Ohio; 41. Norman M. Smith, S.C.; 42. Wilson E. Madden, Texas; 43. Pierre L. Wilson, Md.; 44. Thomas Withers, Jr., Col.; 45. Andrew L. Bell, Mass.; 46. William H. Stevenson, N.C.; 47. Fred M. Perkins, Ore.; 48. John H. Towers, Ga.; 49. Roy F. Smith, Minn.; 50. William H. Booth, Va.; 51. Charles S. McWhorter, Ga.; 52. Herbert B. Reibe, Minn.; 53. William P. Hayes, Ky.; 54. Herbert F. Emerson, S.D.; 55. Stephen Doherty, Ill.; 56. Frank H. Roberts, Conn.; 57. Francis N. Robinson, Pa.; 58. Ferd. L. Reichmuth, Wis., and Albert S. Rees, Tenn.; 60. Walcott E. Hall, Mass.; 61. Archibald G. Stirling, Md.; 62. James P. Olding, Nev.; 63. Louis D. Causey, Miss.; 64. Worth W. Foster, Ind.; 65. Walter F. Jacobs, Conn.; 66. Arthur C. Meyers, Mo.; 67. Isaac C. Shupe, N.J.; 68. Owen Bartlett, at large; 69. Carroll S. Graves, Wash.; 70. Isaac C. Kidd, Ohio; 71. George A. Alexander, Ohio; 72. Andrew S. Hickey, N.Y.; 73. Edwin B. Woodworth, Texas; 74. Robert W. Spofford, Kas.; 75. Charles C. Hartigan, N.Y.; 76. Matthias E. Manley, N.C.; 77. Hollis N. Cooley, Mich.; 78. Charles A. Woodruff, Pa.; 79. William C. I. Stiles, Minn.; 80. George E. Lake, Ill.; 81. Henry S. Fuller, Vt.; 82. Randolph E. Scudder, Wash.; 83. Leslie B. Anderson, Ark.; 84. Robert A. White, Pa.; 85. Harold Jones, Ala.; 86. Victor N. Metcalf, Cal.; 87. —; 88. Sherwood A. Taffinder, Cal.; 89. Laureus W. Carstain, Mass.; 90. Aubrey W. Fitch, Mich.; 91. Joseph R. Williams, N.J., and William T. Peacock, N.Y.; 93. Philip H. Field, Col.; 94. Paul J. Bean, Texas; 95. Wilfred E. Clark, Tenn.; 96. John S. McCain, Miss.; 97.

Arthur A. Garcelon, Me.; 98. Claude B. Mayo, Miss.; 99. Richard R. Mann, at large; 100. Claude A. Bonvillian, La., and Lynn B. Bernhelm, Ky.

102. Ronan C. Grady, Mass.; 103. Reuben L. Walker, Va.; 104. Jere H. Brooks, Mich.; 105. Robert V. Lowe, N.Y.; 106. Edwin A. Wolleson, Ill.; 107. Robert L. Harter, Kas.; 108. William D. Powell, S.D.; 109. Charles McK. Lynch, Pa.; 110. Raleigh E. Hughes, Ore.

111. Samuel W. Battle, Jr., N.C.; 112. Samuel L. Henderson, Ark.; 113. Fred F. Rogers, Ill.; 114. Edward D. Washburn, Jr., W. Va.; 115. William F. Newton, Jr., Ga.; 116. Roland M. Brainard, at large; 117. Garrett K. Lavis, Ky.; 118. Herndon B. Kelly, Ky.; 119. Jefferson B. Golden, La.; 120. John F. Cox, Ind.

121. George W. Miller, Miss.; 122. Percival E. D. Nagle, N.Y.; 123. Alexander Sharp, Jr., at large; 124. Donald P. Morrison, Mo.; 125. Charles S. Keller, Pa.; 126. Bradley T. Johnson, at large.

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Medical Department.

To be assistant surgeon, with rank of 1st lieutenant, from May 19, 1904, Dr. Harold W. Cowper of New York, late captain, assistant surgeon, U.S. Vols.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. William E. Craighill, to be major, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

To be captains, with rank from April 23, 1904: 1st Lieuts. John C. Oakes, vice Taylor, promoted; Sherwood A. Cheney, vice Sibert, promoted; Frederick W. Altstaeter, vice Kuhn, promoted; Harley B. Ferguson, vice Craighill, promoted.

Artillery Corps.

To be 1st lieutenants: 2d Lieuts. William W. Ballard, Jr., April 7, 1904, vice Coleman, promoted; Rex VanDen Corput, April 7, 1904, vice Nicholls, promoted; James A. Thomas, May 17, 1904, vice Mitchell, deceased.

MANASSAS FIELD EXERCISES.

The following troops in the Department of the East are designated to take part in field exercises at Manassas, Va., from September 1 to September 21, 1904:

Second Battalion of Engineers, Washington Barracks, D.C.; 15th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va.; 15th Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Light Artillery Battalion at Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Infantry at Fort Porter, N.Y.; 5th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; 8th Infantry at Fort Jay and Fort Niagara, N.Y.; 9th Infantry at Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara, N.Y., and Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; 16th Infantry at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

S.O. JUNE 2, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. Victor E. Watkins, to Fort Apache, for duty.

Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired, detailed for general recruiting service, and to Santa Fe, N.M.

The leave granted Col. Henry Wygant, 22d Inf., is extended three months.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Capt. George W. Van Deusen, A.C.

Lieut. R. W. Kingman, 16th Inf., will assume charge of construction of buildings at Fort Slocum.

Capt. G. R. Irwin, A.C., relieved Fort Hamilton and assigned to the 15th Battery, Field Art., at Fort Houston.

The following surgeons are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the Medical Association at Atlantic City on June 7: Majors W. C. Borden and Guy L. Edie.

G.O. 93, MAY 21, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Describes lands acquired by warranty deed from Mary A. Elliott et al., dated Feb. 1, 1904, and by quitclaim deed from Albert Hartstuf and wife, dated Jan. 9, 1904, adjacent to the Omaha Depot Military Reservation at Omaha, in Douglas County, Neb., for military purposes.

II. In order to utilize the large supply of old pattern brass buttons on hand in the Quartermaster's Department their use, after having been properly bronzed, upon the Service uniforms of enlisted men is hereby authorized until said supply is exhausted.

G.O. 94, MAY 24, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following act of Congress:
An act to require the employment of vessels of the United States for public purposes.

G.O. 94, MAY 24, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following act of Congress:
An act to require the employment of vessels of the United States for public purposes.

G.O. 95, MAY 28, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Sec. 21 of par. VII, G.O. No. 65, W.D., April 6, 1904, is hereby revoked and the following is substituted therefor: 21. Regular property returns will be rendered semi-annually to the Chief of Ordnance by each president or superintendent of an institution supplied with arms, etc., accounting for all ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the institution under his charge. These returns will be made on the blank forms to be supplied by the Chief of Ordnance.

II. In view of the removal of all Artillery troops from the Island of Porto Rico, the headquarters, Artillery District of San Juan, San Juan, P.R., will be discontinued and all records pertaining thereto will be boxed, properly marked, and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for shipment to the Military Secretary, War Department, for storage.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 21, MAY 17, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Calls attention to par. 1555, Army Regulations, which has not been revoked.

II. Directs that commanders of military posts in the United States and Alaska shall forward to the Military Secretary a list of non-military persons who reside on military reservations under their charge.

CIRCULAR MAY 26, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, the evidence to justify the award of a medal of honor must be derived from the official records in the War Department.

To entitle an entry to be regarded as an official record it must have been made at, or reasonably near, the event of which it purports to be the record, and by an officer whose duty under the law, regulations, or custom of service it was to make it.

[The opinion and decision given in the circular was given by Judge Advocate General Geo. B. Davis, in the case of the claim for a medal of honor filed in behalf of Bartholomew F. Smith, late a private in Company K, 100th Regiment of Infantry, Indiana Volunteers. We omit the text.—Ed.]

G.O. 14, MAY 24, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Gives instructions in obedience to act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, for the turning over of the reserva-

tion and buildings of the Columbia Arsenal, Tennessee, to the Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tennessee.

G.O. 10, MAY 20, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO. Publishes a schedule of authorized road stations in the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

G.O. 11, MAY 25, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA. Under authority from division headquarters, dated May 21, 1904, G.O. 5, c.s., from these headquarters, is modified so as to designate the months of July, August and September as the regular target practice season for the infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn., during the current year.

G.O. 12, MAY 26, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA. The "Monthly Report of Prisoners" rendered by post commanders on blank form furnished from these headquarters, being no longer required, is hereby discontinued.

G.O. No. 78, series of 1874, and all other orders from these headquarters in conflict with the above are revoked.

G.O. 30, APRIL 13, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON. Announces that the Department Cavalry competition and the pistol competition will take place at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., commencing June 2, and ending June 15, 1904, and will be conducted by Lieut. Col. Frank U. Robinson, 13th Cav.

The following named officers are detailed for duty in connection with the Department Cavalry and pistol competition:

Lieut. Col. Frank U. Robinson, 13th Cav.; Capt. Frank M. Corcoran, adjutant, 13th Cav.; adjutant, Capt. Walter M. Whitman, Q.M., 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John W. Whelan, 13th Cav., commissary; 2d Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, Squadron Q.M., and commissary, 13th Cav., ordnance and telephone officer; Capt. Claude B. Sweeney, 13th Cav., statistical officer; Capt. Harry G. Trout, 2d Cav., chief range officer; 1st Lieuts. John D. Long, 14th Cav., Harry N. Cootes, 12th Cav., Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cav., James Goethe, 13th Cav., Alexander H. Davidson, 13th Cav., George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., Walter F. Martin, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieuts. George A. F. Trumbo, 13th Cav., Robert F. Tate, 12th Cav., Henry A. Meyer, 13th Cav., Moss L. Love, 2d Cav., John A. Barry, 2d Cav., range officers.

G.O. 31, APRIL 13, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON. The 18th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Ilagan, Isabella, is relieved from duty with the Civil Government and will proceed to Aparri, Cagayan, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and make the annual inspection of the posts mentioned. (May 21, D. Mo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M., in addition to his present duties will relieve Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary, of his duties as purchasing commissary at New Orleans, La. Captain Bloom will proceed to San Francisco, in time to sail on transport about Aug. 1, 1904, for Manila, to relieve Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., commissary. Captain Logan will proceed to San Francisco for instructions. (May 26, W.D.)

Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., is detailed to attend the meeting of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers, to be held at Saratoga, N.Y., June 28 to 29, 1904. (May 27, W.D.)

Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M., is relieved from duty as quartermaster and acting commissary on the transport Kilpatrick, and is assigned to duty as quartermaster and acting commissary on the transport McClellan. (May 31, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Richard P. Rumpff, Philippine Islands, upon arrival at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (May 31, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William Payne, Philippine Islands, upon arrival at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty. (May 31, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Jet Grigsby will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. James J. Greene, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there to Manila, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John Bitter. (May 31, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, A.C., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice 1st Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Guilford S. Garber, Art. Corps, relieved. (May 27, W.D.)

Col. William C. Gorgas, asst. surg. general, is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Department of the East, and will report to the president of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty with the commission until further orders. (May 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Wallace DeWitt, asst. surg., from duty at St. Louis, Mo., proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., relieving Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, who will proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for duty. (May 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. George W. Jean, asst. surg., will report on or about June 1, 1904, at Fort Jay, N.Y., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. George H. Crattree, asst. surg., and upon the latter's return, will rejoin his station, Fort Adams, R.I. (May 27, D.E.)

Contract Surg. J. Samuel White, will upon his return to Fort Snelling, Minn., from leave proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., for duty at that post during the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. Edward F. Geddings, asst. surg. (May 18, D.D.)

Contract Surg. W. E. Brown, from duty at Fort Casey, Wash., and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, for duty. (May 17, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. Albert L. Miller, now at San Francisco, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty on the transport Sheridan, en route to Manila. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for four days, to take effect May 27, 1904, is granted Capt. Alexander N. Starke, asst. surg. (May 28, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Calvin D. Snyder, now at Cuartel Melise, Manila, will proceed to Calococ, Rizal, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. L. LeRoy Krebs, asst. surg., who will avail himself of the leave of absence granted him. (April 12, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Frederick S. Dewey, now at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, will report in person to the commanding general, Southwestern Division, for duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Oklahoma City. (May 27, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George H. Arnold, H.C., Fort Flagler, Wash., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., to arrive not later than June 25, 1904, reporting for transportation on the Buford, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Frederick S. Simmons, who will be sent on the Buford, to Seattle, Wash., thence to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty. (May 27, W.D.)

The extension of leave granted Contract Surg. Robert L. Felts, is further extended one month. (May 28, W.D.)

Capt. Carl R. Darnall, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers, for the purpose of making recommendations looking to the revision of the Manual for the Medical Department. (May 28, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. H. G. Voorhies, will upon the expiration of his present tour of duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., about June 15, next, proceed with his outfit and enlisted assistant, to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (May 28, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Robert P. Cooke. (May 28, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Turrill, deputy surgeon general, and Major Jefferson R. Kean, surgeon, will report in person at 9:45 o'clock a.m. June 3, 1904, to Col. Culver C. Sniffen, assistant paymaster general, president of the Army retiring board at Governors Island, New York city, for the purpose of testifying as witnesses in the case of Major Charles W. Foster, A.C. (May 31, W.D.)

The following named assistant surgeons, recently appointed, will proceed from the places designated after their respective names to the posts specified: 1st Lieut. Leartus J. Owen from Baltimore to Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. Stanley G. Zinke, from Cincinnati to Fort Riley, Kas.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Culler, from Reading to Fort Jay, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Weed, now at Fort McHenry, Md., will report in person to the C.O., of that post for duty; 1st Lieut. William A. Wickline, from New York city, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (May 31, W.D.)

Contract Surg. James H. McCull, U.S.A., will be relieved from duty at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., as soon as his services can be spared, and will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (May 25, D.G.)

Contract Surg. John T. Jones, now on temporary duty at Fort Wood, will report at Fort Jay, N.Y., for temporary duty, June 1, D.E.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry Hartung, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Myer, Va., and found guilty of absence without leave, was sentenced "To forfeit \$12 of his pay." The sentence was approved. (June 1, D.E.)

Par. 10, S.O. 125, c.s., these headquarters, granting leave for one month to Contract Surg. Robert P. Cooke, is suspended until Contract Surg. John F. Jones, now on temporary duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., shall return to Fort Wood, N.Y., after being relieved at the former post by 1st Lieut. George W. Jean, asst. surg. (June 2, D.E.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 10, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. John G. Muhlenberg, deputy paymaster general, chief paymaster, Omaha, Neb. (May 21, D. Mo.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for five days is granted Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E. (May 21, W.D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 125, May 25, 1904, W.D., relating to Capt. Charles H. McKinstry and William W. Harts, C.E., is revoked. (May 31, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

At such time as his services can be spared Ord. Sergt. Jacob Schnurr, will be relieved from duty in connection with mounting heavy guns at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., and sent to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty. (May 31, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. James S. Butler Signal Corps, now at Seattle, Wash., is assigned to duty and station at that place. (May 26, W.D.)

Major William A. Glassford, Signal officer of the department, is granted leave for one month, to take effect May 31, 1904. (May 23, D.G.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered:

Capt. Eugene O. Fechet from duty as signal officer, Department of Texas, to take effect July 1, 1904, and will then proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty at that post; Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to take effect July 1, 1904, and will then proceed to St. Michael and Nome, Alaska, for the purpose of installing a Signal Corps system of wireless telegraphy across Norton Sound, and upon the completion of this duty will report by telegraph to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for further instructions. Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, from duty at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., to take effect July 1, 1904, and will then proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and assume command of a company of the Signal Corps to be organized at the latter post for duty in the Philippine Islands. (June 1, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (May 27, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 25, 1904, is granted Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav., Fort Yellowstone. (May 21, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 21, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert W. Leshner, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (May 18, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for appointment and duty as adjutant of the 1st Squadron, 4th Cav. (May 28, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 6th Cav., is at his own request transferred to the 8th Cavalry, Troop A, and will join that troop at Fort Sill. (June 1, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon the completion of target practice at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., is granted Capt. William H. Paine, commissary, 7th Cav. (May 28, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell, 7th Cav., is extended two months. (June 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. George E. Lovell, 7th Cav., is granted leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect as soon after July 1, 1904, as his services can be spared. (May 23, D.G.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Verne LaS. Rockwell, 11th Cav., is extended two months. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav., Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. (May 17, N. Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (May 16, N. Div.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Guy V. Henry, 12th Cav. (May 27, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward M. Offley, 12th Cav., is extended one month. (May 27, S.W. Div.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, A.C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed by par. 3, S.O. 10, April 27, 1904, P.D., vice Major William E. Birkhimer, General Staff, relieved on account of sickness. (May 16, P. Div.)

The 14th and 21st Batteries, Field Art., will proceed by marching, from Fort Sheridan to Chicago, Ill., to participate in the Memorial Day parade in this city. (May 18, D. Lakes.)

Col. Walter Howe, A.C., recently promoted (from lieutenant colonel, Artillery Corps), with rank from May 20, 1904, is assigned to the Coast Artillery. (May 28, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Calliff, A.C., recently promoted (from major, Artillery Corps), with rank from May 20, 1904, is assigned to the Coast Artillery. (May 28, W.D.)

Major Samuel E. Allen, A.C., recently promoted (from major, Artillery Corps), with rank from May 20, 1904, is assigned to the Field Artillery, and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and assume command of the Field Artillery battalion at that post. (May 28, W.D.)

Capt. Andrew Moses, A.C., is detailed as member of board of officers appointed to conduct the examination for gunners in the Artillery District of Portland, vice Major Charles D. Parkhurst, A.C., relieved. (May 28, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 30, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 3d Lieut. Stanley S. Ross, A.C. (May 31, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, A.C., is extended fifteen days. (May 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jacob M. Coward, A.C., is granted leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared. (May 25, D.G.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 3d Lieut. H. S. Miller, A.C. (June 1, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, A.C. (June 2, D.E.)

First Lieut. Terence E. Murphy, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect July 8, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days. (May 27, D.G.)

First Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about July 22, 1904. (May 27, D.G.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d Inf., was on May 2, appointed battalion adjutant and assigned to the 1st Battalion, vice 1st Lieut. Courtland Nixon promoted captain.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

First Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf., now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will join his company (C) at Fort Thomas. (May 17, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Rufus B. Clark, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas. (May 17, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert O. Ragsdale, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (May 21, D. Lakes.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Hardenbergh, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (May 27, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave from May 31 to June 16, 1904, inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Clark, 5th Inf., Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. (May 16, N. Div.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Major Walter K. Wright and Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., now at Santa Mesa, Manila, will proceed to Malabon Island, Laguna de Bay, for detail as members of a board of officers to be appointed under the provisions of par. 8, G.O. 102, series 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O. (April 15, D. Luz.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Deshler Whiting, 9th Inf. (May 28, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Meador, 9th Inf., is extended seven days. (June 2, D.E.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Channing E. Delaplane, 11th Inf., Fort Washakie. (May 18, D. Mo.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about May 20, 1904, is granted Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. (May 17, N. Div.)

The C.O., Fort McPherson, Ga., will send two companies of the 16th Inf., not exceeding twenty files each, by rail, to Marietta, Ga., in time to participate in the ceremonies at the National Cemetery at that place on Memorial Day, May 30. (May 19, D.G.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 19th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with the Signal Corps in charge of cables at Seattle, Wash., and will join his proper station. (May 17, D. Col.)

Major James B. Gee, 19th Inf., and Major Clarence Deems, A.C., will report to the commanding officer, Camp Skagway, Alaska, for duty in connection with the examination of the student officers at that post. (May 12, D. Col.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave is granted Major John Stafford, 20th Inf. (May 27, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters, with station in San Francisco. (May 16, P. Div.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

The leave granted Capt. Robert L. Hamilton, adjt., 22d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (May 26, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison. (May 18, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., having reported is assigned to station at Fort Niobrara. (May 18, D. Mo.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The band and one battalion of the 27th Infantry, will proceed to Chicago, May 30, for the purpose of taking part in the Memorial Day parade on that date. (May 18, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, will proceed to Fort Thomas, for duty with a view to his detail as quartermaster and commissary at that post upon the departure therefrom of the 3d Infantry. (May 20, D. Lakes.)

Par. 2, S.O. No. 77, May 14, 1904, these headquarters, relating to 2d Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 27th Inf., is revoked. (May 20, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Second Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, 28th Inf., now on leave at Knoxville, Tenn., will assume charge of the recruiting station at that place, and its auxiliary stations, during the absence on account of sickness of Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 9th Cav., recruiting officer. (May 27, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Leave for two months, to take effect at such time after July 1, 1904, as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Homer E. Lewis, 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (May 18, D. Mo.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Alister M. Macenab, Philippine Scouts, now at Santa Maria, Bulacan, will proceed to Ambulong, Batangas, and relieve 2d Lieut. Adolph K. Berners, Philippine Scouts, from command of the 3d Company, Philippine Scouts. Lieutenant Berners will return to his proper station, Baliuag, Bulacan. (April 12, D. Luzon.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Alexander W. Perry, 11th Cav.; Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, 11th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 28, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. William D. Hammond, 11th Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (May 21, D. Mo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, La., May 30, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Major Arthur I. Bolyea, junior grade, A.C., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Charles W. Hobbs, A.C.; Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., A.C.; 1st Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, A.C. (May 21, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav.; Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf.; Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 21st Inf., will assemble at Fort Lincoln, N.D., at 10 o'clock a.m., on Monday, May 23, 1904, for the purpose of examining officers as to their proficiency in the subjects completed by them during the present term of Officers' School at that post. (May 18, D.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the examination of persons for appointment as chaplain, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Major Euclid B. Erick, surg.; Major Harry A. Leonhauser, 21st Inf.; Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf.; Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Tefft, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Archibald I. Harrison, 21st Inf., recorder. (May 31, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf.; Capt. James A. Hutton, 27th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 27, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Arthur R. Alexander, 27th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (May 23, D. Lakes.)

Boards of medical officers are appointed to meet at the following posts on May 31, 1904, for the examination of sergeants of the Hospital Corps for promotion to the grade of sergeants, first-class. At Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.: Detail: Major Henry C. Fisher, surg., for the examination of Sergt. Benjamin F. Tyler, H.C. At Fort McPherson, Ga.: Detail: Major William W. Gray, surg., for the examination of Sergt. Alfred J. Askew, H.C. At Key West, Fla.: Detail: 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, asst. surg., for the examination of Sergt. William D. Evans, H.C. (May 19, D.G.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Henry Hopkins, 30th Inf.; Color Sergt. Frederick Schroell, 14th Inf. (May 27, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Raymond Sheldon from the 22d Inf. to the 18th Inf., Co. L; 1st Lieut. Solomon B. West from the 18th Inf. to the 22d Inf., Co. C. Lieutenant West will join the company to which he is transferred. (June 1, W.D.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned to take effect this date: Capt. Houston V. Evans from the 13th Inf. to the 8th Inf. He will remain on duty with the 13th Inf., until the companies of the 8th Inf., now serving in Alaska arrive at San Francisco, when he will report in person to the C.O. of those companies for duty. Capt. Peyton G. Clark from the 8th Inf. to the 13th Inf., Co. L. (June 1, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following named officers will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and report to Col. Culver C. Sniffen, asst. paym. general, president of retiring board, June 3, 1904, as witnesses in the case of Major Charles W. Foster, A.C., viz: Col. Samuel M. Mills, Capt. T. E. Merrill, Capt. J. M. Williams, Capt. F. W. Phisterer, Capt. J. F. Howell, and 1st Lieut. Allan Lefort, Art. Corps, and 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, asst. surg. (May 28, D.E.)

The field committee at the Department of Columbia Athletic competition will consist of: Major Walter A. Bethel, J.A.; Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., C.S., 19th Inf.; William L. Kenly, A.C., Berkeley Ensigns, 19th Inf.; Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav.; Harry L. Steele, A.C.; James M. Graham, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clifford A. Leonori, 19th Inf.; Edwin C. Long, A.C.; William H. Tobin, A.C.; Raymond H. Fenner, A.C.; 3d Lieut. George W. Sager, 19th Inf.; Charles M. Allen, A.C.; Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf. Major Bethel will act as referee, Captain Kenly as starter, Captains Stodter, Steele and Enoch as judges, Captain Burkhardt and Lieutenants Tobin and Allen as timekeepers, Captain Graham and Lieutenants Long and Tillotson as inspectors, Lieutenant Leonori as clerk of the course and Lieutenant Fenner as scorer. (May 18, D. Col.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Sailed from Nagasaki May 19 for San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle May 18.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Sailed from Nagasaki May 17 for Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at New York May 22.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila May 14 for San Francisco.

MCCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco June 1 for Manila.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco May 16. To sail for Manila July 1.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Arrived at Manila May 27.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 30, 1904.

On Thursday evening at the garrison occurred the death of the eight year old son of Capt. and Mrs. John E. McMahon, A.C., Dallas Bache McMahon, who has been ill for the past six weeks with a complication of diseases. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the chapel of the Fanny Allen Hospital, near the post, conducted by the Rev. P. J. Barrett, pastor of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of Burlington. The high esteem in which the child was held was shown by the large number of beautiful floral offerings. The bearers were the four ranking sergeants of the 27th Battery. The honorary bearers were Major Joseph T. Clarke, U.S.A., Capt. John Conklin, Lieuts. Frank E. Hopkins and Charles H. Patterson, A.C. The interment was at St. Joseph Cemetery in Burlington. Miss Bache McMahon's mother from Utica, N.Y., attended the funeral.

The third athletic meet occurred at this garrison Wednesday morning, and was a success in every particular. It will probably be the last of the monthly meets. The honors were won by the 27th Battery, F.A. Private Merrick of this organization covering himself with glory. Former winners were barred. Two former records were broken. Events and winners were: 100-yard dash, 18 entries, Private Guy Merrick, 27th Battery, 11 2-5 sec.; former record held by Private John Mitchell, 2d Battery, 11 3-5 sec.; running broad jump, 12 entries, Private Ralph O'Sullivan, Troop B, 15th Cav., 15 ft., 10 in.; 220-yard dash, 14 entries, Private Merrick, 35 3-5 sec.; potato race, 17 entries, Private Kenneth Harriman, Troop K, 15th Cav., 1 min., 14 3-5 sec.; standing broad

jump, Musician Joseph Shepard, 2d Battery, 9 ft., 4 1-4 in.; former record, held by Private Ralph O'Sullivan, Troop B, 15th Cav., 8 ft., 4 in.

Seventh event, very interesting and amusing, was the tent pitching contest. Troop C, 15th Cav., secured first prize, \$8; team, Sergeant John Griffin, Privates James C. Brady, Herman Hangarn and George Morency; time 7 min., 51 2-5 sec. All organizations entered except 27th Battery. The rescue race was interesting inasmuch as there was good riding, pistol and carbine firing. The 27th Battery entered two teams and both secured prizes, the first and third. Team winning first prize, \$4, composed of Privates Ernest Bachman and George Arnold, time 44 sec. The dismounted relay race was the last event. The 27th Battery's team composed of Corporal Elmer West, Privates Guy Merrick, Walter York and Oscar Benner, secured first prize, \$4; time 47 sec.; record formerly held by 2d Battery, 62 sec.

In all \$46.50 was awarded in prizes, divided as follows: 27th Battery, \$15; 2d Battery, \$11.50; Troop C, \$8; Troop B, \$6; Troop M, \$4; Troop K, \$2. The officers of the event were as follows: Marshal, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav.; judges, Capt. John Conklin, A.C., and Leroy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; secretary, Lieut. W. W. Overton, 15th Cav.; timekeeper, Lieut. Scott Baker, A.C.; starter, Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav.; manager of mounted events, Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, 15th Cav.; Manager of dismounted events, Lieut. I. S. Martin, 15th Cav., announcer, Lieut. S. W. Robertson, 15th Cav.; measurers, Sergeants Lawrence Gifford, Troop C, and John McLaughlin, Troop D, 15th Cav. A baseball game was scheduled in the afternoon, but was postponed on account of the rain. A very large crowd witnessed the sports.

At the meeting of the James Russell Lowell Literary Club last Monday evening, the debate was, "Resolved, That Labor Unions are a Benefit to the Laboring Man," decided in the affirmative.

Major and Mrs. Henry W. Hovey, 23d Inf., military instructor at the Norwich University, and Miss Clara Hovey, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., last week. The Major and Mrs. Hovey returned to Northfield Wednesday evening, but Miss Hovey is still at the garrison.

Members of Norwich University played a game of baseball at Burlington Tuesday with the University of Vermont, and the following day came to this garrison and witnessed the field day sports. A game will be scheduled with them soon, to be played at this garrison. The members of the military college are well known at this post, well liked and always welcome.

Last Sunday evening Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., tendered a sumptuous dinner to the fourth squad in his troop, for the best record at gallery practice. Money prizes were also awarded men who made winning scores.

The first parade of the 15th Cavalrymen in the streets of Burlington since their arrival at this garrison, occurred Tuesday morning, when they acted as the escort to the Prince of Wales Royal Fusiliers of Montreal. The Artillery battalion were also in line. Besides the command from this garrison there were the Canadian soldiers, 500 strong, Co. M, Vermont N.G., and several other organizations. In the afternoon the officers of the Canadian regiment, in company with several prominent citizens, came to the garrison and were the guests of the officers here. During the day they were shown through the garrison. At the Officers' Club, Capt. J. A. C. Herriot of the Canadian regiment, proposed a toast to the officers of the garrison, which was responded to by Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav. Cheers were given by the Canadians for President Roosevelt. The officers of this garrison proposed a toast to King Edward and three cheers as hearty as those by the Canadian officers were given for the King. In the evening a banquet was given at the Van Ness house in Burlington, at which the Canadian officers, those of the garrison and a large number of the foremost citizens of Vermont attended. At the banquet a large number of toasts were given and addresses made. Among the speakers from this garrison were Lieut. Col. Alex Rodgers, 15th Cav., Major E. E. Gayle, A.C., Capt. John Conklin, A.C., Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., and Lieut. S. W. Robertson, 15th Cav. The day was a most noteworthy one for the State of Vermont. The city of Burlington had the air of a holiday and everyone enjoyed themselves. The men of the post were furnished refreshments after their arrival at the post from their march, by the citizens of Burlington.

Baseball fans had an excellent week. The best game played at the garrison this season was witnessed Thursday afternoon, when the post team for the first time lined up at this garrison against the Sophomore team from the University of Vermont. The game was the post team's until the ninth innings, when the winning score was secured by a forced run. Friday afternoon the 27th Battery team played their first game with the 23d Battery team and lost, score, 10-7. On Saturday they played a game at Richmond and were defeated in a close game, score 5-3. They will play the 6th Infantry team at Plattsburg on June 1. The Infantrymen are scheduled to play at this garrison next Saturday. The Clavers of Burlington and the 27th Battery team crossed bats yesterday afternoon. Score 11-3 in favor of the Battery.

Lieuts. Scott Baker, A.C., and I. S. Martin, 15th Cav., Mrs. William S. Barriger, Miss May Huntington, Miss Emily Gayle and Miss Elizabeth Brander, composed a delightful outing party last Wednesday afternoon. They enjoyed the scenery of the Winoski valley and also indulged in fishing, the ladies making some excellent catches.

The Sons of Veterans of Vermont will hold their annual encampment at Burlington on June 7-8. On the latter date, the Cavalry and Artillery will give an exhibition drill in the afternoon to the sturdy veterans.

Last Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., entertained at dinner Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., and Lieut. Charles Patterson, A.C., in honor of their guests, Major and Mrs. Henry W. Hovey, 23d Inf., and Miss Clara Hovey.

Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., and Lieut. Richard Furnival, A.C., enjoyed a trip on Lake Champlain Saturday afternoon, the occasion being the annual boat ride of the Sigma Nu Fraternity of the University of Vermont. The return trip was made in the moonlight.

Lieut. Col. S. Manyard Rogers, 43d Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles of Ottawa, Canada, was at this garrison yesterday, to extend an invitation to the command at this post to participate in the ceremonies at Ottawa on Dominion Day. Several military organizations from this vicinity are to take part. It is not known whether or not the command or any part of it will go, owing to the coming maneuvers.

The entire command participated in the Memorial Day exercises at Burlington to-day. The parade was not much of a success owing to a drizzling rain which fell, however, the men did not mind it and are willing to again get drenched for these sturdy veterans.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 28, 1904.

Major Alexander S. Keyes, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Maximiliano Luna, are visiting in El Paso from their home in Chihuahua, Mexico. Mrs. Charles C. Ballou, wife of Captain Ballou, 15th Inf., with her children left the post this week for San Francisco, where they will join Captain Ballou and sail for the Philippines on June 1.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf., after a few days spent in El Paso and a brief visit to the post, returned to

Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where he has been undergoing treatment at the Army hospital. It is hoped that his health will soon be such that he will be able to join his company at this post. Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., son of the late Gen. Phil Sheridan, spent a few days in El Paso last week on his way to his troop at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Miss Lillie Smith and her cousin, Miss Lola Mayfield, left El Paso this week to visit West Point as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Franklin. Miss Smith is a sister of Mrs. Franklin.

The children of Capt. and Mrs. William Glasgow, 13th Cav., are just recovering from an attack of measles. They and Mrs. Glasgow are making their home with Judge and Mrs. Magoffin in El Paso, Mrs. Glasgow's parents, during Captain Glasgow's absence in the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. James Clinton, 12th Inf., who sailed for Manila, on March 1, with the regiment, returned with the 29th Infantry, and passed through El Paso last week, on their way to St. Louis. Captain Clinton has been trying to transfer into the 26th Infantry. Their little son was stricken with paralysis on their arrival at Manila, due to an attack of measles, while aboard ship, and the physicians ordered him to be taken home at once. It is hoped that he will recover.

Co. C, 26th Inf., finished their target practice for the season and carried off the honors of the regiment. The 1st Battalion, 29th Inf., in command of Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, arrived at the post the first of the week from the Philippines, and were more than glad to be once again on American soil. At present the battalion is very small, there being only eight officers with it and 72 enlisted men. The companies, however, will be recruited at once to about seventy-five men each. Major Ammon A. Augur, who is on leave, is expected shortly and will take command of the post, relieving Capt. Ulysses G. Worri- low. The officers now at the post are Capt. Ulysses G. Worri- low and Frederick W. Lewis, 1st Lieut. Frank H. Burton (battalion adjutant), Francis W. Healy and Arthur H. Freshwater, 2d Lieut. Wilford Trewman (battalion Q.M.), James L. Craig, Augustus F. Dannemiller and Clarence H. Farnham. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, accompanied her husband. It is a matter of regret that there will be so few ladies with the new regiment at the post.

Contract Surg. J. M. Purnell, who accompanied the 29th from the Philippines, after a short stay at the post as the guest of Dr. Frederick M. Hartsock left for his home.

Co. C, 26th Inf., in command of Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, after turning over to the 29th on their arrival at the post, left the next day to rejoin their station at Fort Sam Houston.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, June 1, 1904.

The members of the Board of Visitors have now become thoroughly organized and divided into committees and are at work gathering together the different parts of the report which they are to make. Superintendent Brownson, Commandant of Midshipmen Badger, and the heads of the most important Academic Departments, have been before the Board to-day and yesterday. Discussion has taken a wide range. As the new Academy begins to take form, several of the most important of the new structures being in actual use, the need for an expansion of the course and the corps of instructors becomes more pressing.

It is urged by Captain Brownson that the practice of ordering Navy officers to Annapolis as instructors for a period of two years only be changed so that they may remain here at least three years. One of the questions talked over and about which there was opposed views was that of the age limit for the admission of midshipmen. Some members of the board took the view that the present minimum age, sixteen years, should be raised. Captain Brownson held that a change having been made very recently, it is better to make no further change at this time, and there is little question but what the board will adopt this view.

All the members of the board have participated in its work with the exception of Senator A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, who will not be here at all, and Senator John F. Dryden, of New Jersey, who may be here later for a day. Representative J. T. McCreary, of Minnesota, arrived last night, and all the other members were here the first day, Monday. They are: Congressmen Wade, of Iowa, chosen president of the board; Brick, of Indiana, and McCleary, of Minnesota. Three members graduates of Annapolis: Rear Admiral George Brown, U.S.N., retired, John F. Meigs, of the Bethlehem Steel Works, and Prof. Ira N. Hollis, of Harvard University. Two of the members, Admiral Brown and Mr. C. V. Tupper, of Atlanta, Ga., have sons who are graduates of the Naval Academy. Col. Robert M. Thompson, of Bayonne, N.J., is the special representative of the midshipmen, who know him as their friend, which he has shown in many ways. He has presented them with sailing boats, trophy cups and prizes for their contests without end, and in every way showed a deep interest which the midshipmen appreciate. Prof. A. C. Ellis, of the University of Texas, is a very prominent educator, and was a member of the board last year; the newspaper fraternity is represented by Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Buffalo Commercial.

Superintendent Brownson gave a reception for the board on May 30, and at parade the presentation of colors to the company receiving the highest rating for general efficiency during the last year was made. The second company of which Midshipman Kenneth Whiting, of New York, is captain, was the winner of the colors.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 30, 1904.

The reception given Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the post in honor of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the department of Missouri, and Mrs. Wint, was a marked success. For the occasion Pope hall was handsomely decorated with palms and the American colors and was brilliantly lighted. The receiving party stood in the north end of the hall and was composed of Gen. and Mrs. Wint, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Duncan and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell. Light refreshments were served and the 6th Infantry band furnished music. Following the reception dancing was enjoyed. Gen. and Mrs. Wint were the guests of Major and Mrs. Murray while at the post.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell entertained about fifty friends at cards Wednesday afternoon, in compliment to her mother, Mrs. Buford. The prizes, which were very beautiful, being a lace fan, a jeweled comb and china, were won by Mrs. W. L. Simpson, Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. T. Ross. Mrs. Bell gave a tea for the visiting young ladies of the post Sunday evening.

A charming luncheon, followed by cards, was given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Omar Bundy. The guests were seated at small tables placed in the drawing and dining rooms. The tables were laid with handsome Chinese embroidered lunch cloths and in the center of each was a vase of sweet peas. After luncheon the guests repaired to the veranda, where high-five was enjoyed. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. R. A. Brown and Mrs. A. Cochran.

Miss Margaret Dills of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. W. L. Simpson. Miss Dills was one of the leading members of the Rose Coghlan Company. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers gave a luncheon for Mrs. Ellis Thursday. Mrs. J. L. Wagner and baby left last week for Washington, D.C., to join Colonel Wagner. The Misses Margaret and Gertrude Wagner will remain at the post for

several weeks and during their stay will be the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Boniface.

Mrs. Lloyd T. McCormick gave a card party Saturday for her friend, Mrs. Ellis of St. Louis. Mrs. W. B. Nickles of Kansas City was the guest of Mrs. Charles Barth last week. Miss Spencer has arrived from Watertown, N.Y., to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Kenney.

A straw ride followed by a supper at Hurries summer garden Thursday evening was enjoyed by the following young people: Misses Margaret and Gertrude Wagner, Miss Fechet, Miss Spencer of Watertown, N.Y., Miss Holcomb of New York, Misses Burbank and Captains Naylor, Oury, Toffey, Turner and Holden; Lieutenants Fechet, Van Voorhis, Calvert and Dean. The party was chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Kenney.

Gen. and Mrs. Freeman have returned from Topeka where they attended the Episcopal conference.

Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown entertained with a small bridge whilst party Thursday evening as a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler who departed late in the evening for their new station at Wilmington, Del. The prize was won by Captain Flagler. Miss Anna May Murry will give a card party Wednesday evening, June 1, as a favor to Miss Mary McLaughry and Lieut. J. B. Henry.

A home talent military play entitled "Ours," was given at Pope hall Saturday evening, followed by a hop. Mrs. B. W. Atkinson had the management of the play. The hop to be given by the student officers of the General Service and Staff College to the officers and ladies of the post will take place at Pope hall on Friday, June 17.

Mrs. Stone gave a reception Friday from 4 to 6. Mrs. Herman Schuman will entertain friends on Thursday evening.

Lieut. T. L. Johnson, U.S.N., who is an instructor in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, is entertaining his sister, Miss Ortha Johnson, of this city. Miss Johnson has received many social courtesies from Lieutenant Johnson's friends in Annapolis.

Capt. W. K. Jones and W. H. Simons, 6th Inf., and Capt. L. C. Scherer, 4th Cav., went to Kansas City to act as umpires in the war problem which was worked out by the 3d Regiment, Missouri militia, at Snipe park on Decoration day.

The student officers had a large force of men employed in solving a problem on the hills west of the post Tuesday morning. Four hundred were detailed from the 1st and 2d Battalions, 6th Infantry, and a squadron of Cavalry was also employed.

Two troops of Cavalry, G and H, and one battery of Artillery, the 29th, left Thursday to be present in Topeka, Kansas, on the occasion of the visit of Judge W. H. Taft, the Secretary of War. They started overland. After the parade in Topeka the Artillery battery will go down to Fort Riley for annual target practice.

The student officers were out Thursday solving a problem in outpost duty.

The review and inspection of the troops by Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commander of Department of Missouri, Friday morning was a brilliant military display. All the organizations of the post except the two troops of Cavalry and one battery of Artillery which had gone to Topeka, were assembled on the Cavalry drill ground southeast of the National cemetery. General Wint, accompanied by Mrs. Wint, returned to Omaha on Sunday evening.

The student officers were out mounted Friday solving a problem in scouting and using the Cavalry for a screen to an army.

Decoration Day was observed with beautiful and appropriate services. A short address was delivered by Colonel Duncan, the commanding officer. In the afternoon memorial services were held at the fort under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The siege and other batteries went out on a long practice march Tuesday. The horses were worked considerably last week so as to harden them for the long overland trip to Riley.

Miss Carrie Augur of Fort Robinson, Neb., is the guest of Miss Taylor on Broadway, Leavenworth.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon of the post entertained with cards in honor of Miss Thraill of St. Louis Thursday evening, May 19. Mrs. John VanR. Hoff of the post entertained friends Wednesday, May 18, with a 1 o'clock luncheon.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 30, 1904.

A portion of the garrison, consisting of one squadron of Cavalry and one battery of Artillery will proceed to Junction City this morning, to assist the G.A.R. post in the proper observance of Memorial Day. After the parade and services at the ceremony the 19th Battery will fire the National Salute. It was the intention of the married captains and the bachelor officers of the garrison to put representative teams on the ball diamond this afternoon to battle for supremacy, but the grounds, after the recent heavy downpour of rain, will not permit it.

The departure of the 16th, 28th and 29th Field Batteries from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., under the command of Major H. M. Andrews, for this post for their annual target practice, has been postponed until about the first of July. This action was necessary in order that the five batteries serving at that post might have time to finish their preliminary practice, which has been seriously hindered by the constant rains of the early part of the month. Upon the battalion's arrival here the service practice of both battalions, eight batteries, will be carried on without interruption. It is doubtful if an occasion has ever occurred before in our Service, when so many light batteries have been engaged at the same time and place in such practice. The batteries from Fort Leavenworth will fire 1,400 rounds; 200 rounds will be used by the 16th Battery, which has 7-inch siege guns, each shell fired weighing about 106 lbs. The visiting batteries will be given the preference in firing, as their time will be limited, while the five stationed here, have until October to complete their practice. It may be seen that the expenditure of ammunition will be considerable, during July and August; considerably over twenty tons. Major William H. Coffin, Field Art., commanding the Artillery subpost, will have charge of the practice.

The students destined to attend the course of the Farriers and Horseshoers' School, that commences June 1, have been arriving in considerable numbers during the past week. Heretofore, the scholars have been in charge of non-commissioned officers detailed from the troops and batteries stationed here, but upon proper representation to the War Department of the condition of affairs, it has detailed from the Army at large, six sergeants for duty with the school, for a period of one and a half years; two coming from the Field Artillery and four from the Cavalry. This would seem but right as the entire mounted branch of the Service receives the benefits of the school. Captain Cameron, school secretary, is in charge during the absence of Captain Short, on leave, who will return, however, by June 5.

Sergt. Gaston O'Brien, 6th Field Battery, leaves tomorrow, for Fort Leavenworth, for instruction with the class of applicants for commissions there. He has twice passed the preliminary examination, but has fallen down each time by a small percentage. It is understood that he may receive an appointment before June 20, upon which date his enlistment expires. Sergeant O'Brien was a captain in the 1st Tennessee Volunteers serving with credit with his organization throughout its tour of duty in the Philippines, and was mustered out with his regiment.

The Field Artillery battalion held its monthly pistol competition on May 27, on the Pawnee Flats. Capt. W. S. McNair, assisted by 2d Lieut. W. M. Davis, was in charge. The contestants were confined to those who had not competed before this year. The scores were as follows: 6th, 834; 19th, 788; 7th, 771; 25th, 750; 20th, 727. Ser-

geant Muselman, 6th Field Battery, had the highest individual score, 184.

The large teamsters' mess at the corral, like the South American republics, is in the throes of another revolution. They have decided to handle their own mess this time.

The plans for the new rifle range at Fort Riley have been definitely decided upon, and work upon it was commenced the first of this week. It is the hope of the War Department that it may be completed by the last of July, so that it can be used for the department, division and Army shoots, as well as the national contest. It will be of "pit construction" and have fifty targets, fifteen yards apart. The shelter for the markers will be eight feet deep and will be faced with masonry. The Sheridan Bluffs will furnish an admirable natural backstop. The range will be so laid out that the contestants will always have the sun at their side or back, while its location protects it from heavy winds. The targets to be used will be of the Murray or Laidley pattern. The range will be equidistant from Junction City and the post; about two miles each way. About 500 yards from the firing point, east of the Governor Harvey road, will be located the model camp for the contestants. It is understood that wells will be sunk and water furnished in abundance, thus doing away with the necessity of extending the post water system. Capt. G. O. Cress, 4th Cav., constructing Q.M., will have the work in charge. The plans and surveying was done by Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., secretary of the school.

Miss Adams, daughter of Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, stationed at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will arrive at the post this week, and will be the guest of Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin, Artillery subpost. Mrs. R. S. Granger, wife of Lieutenant Granger, entertained on Friday evening for her guests, the Misses Smith.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, arrived at the post on Monday for his annual inspection, and on Tuesday morning the entire command was inspected and reviewed on the Pawnee Flats. The dust was intensely disagreeable. When passing at the gallop many of the troops were entirely obscured from view. At one of the turns, the near lead horse of the first place in the 6th Battery stumbled and went down, turning completely over and carrying his rider with him. As the pace was a fast one, it was many yards before the other five horses were brought to a halt. It looked like an awful tangle at first, but when matters were straightened out, not one was found to be injured. On Thursday General Wint left for Fort Leavenworth to inspect his garrison.

There is considerable talk that the electric road is to be extended to include the Artillery garrison. Such a move would prove a great convenience to the "wagon soldiers" and save them many a weary walk.

The 9th Artillery Band left yesterday for Wilson, Kas., where it will play at the Memorial Day services. It will also give a concert in the evening.

Mrs. Sumter Paine, sister of Major W. H. Coffin, arrived last week from the East and is the guest of Major and Mrs. Coffin.

The Cavalry command held its monthly competition for Small Arms on May 27 on the target range. Troop K, 8th Cav., was first, with a score of 502; Troop D, 4th Cav., second, with a score of 467, and Troop B, 4th Cav., third, with a score of 463. Private Stone of Troop K, 8th Cav., had the highest individual score, 119.

Thursday afternoon proved an off day for the home team in the game with the State Agricultural College. It was a case of fumble, fumble, fumble. Main was in the box for Riley, and was there with the goods, but there was nothing doing behind him. Score, College, 5; Fort Riley, 3. The team went to St. Mary's on Friday for a game with the college at that place. Owing to a misunderstanding, but eight men showed up and Carr, the catcher, had a badly crippled hand. A man was picked up at St. Mary's and put in center field. To say that it took eleven innings to decide the game, with a score of 3-2 in the Collegians' favor, tells a long story. Riley put up a magnificent game. The position of every player was changed about, save second and third, to meet the emergency. Skidmore was in the box for the soldiers and struck out twenty men, and this with a hard hitting team to face. It was wonderful work. Minton proved himself equal to the occasion and covered himself with glory. Two doubtful decisions gave the game to St. Mary's. The Rock Island team was to have played here yesterday, but the game was cancelled on account of rain.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., May 28, 1904.

The post has been what one might call furiously gay during the past week. Everyone seems to be giving things and the young people are in their element.

Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Gose gave a large dinner on Thursday evening, May 26, in honor of their seventh wedding anniversary. The center of the table was graced with a big cut glass bowl filled with marguerites and places were marked by dainty cards to which were tied bunches of marguerites. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney, Mrs. A. Cabanis, Col. James A. Buchanan, Capt. Albert Laws, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell and Miss Nelson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney returned during the week from their honeymoon, spent south. On Monday, May 23, they were tendered a concert by the regimental band.

A pleasant theater party, of which Colonel Buchanan was host, witnessed the performance of "The Girl from Dixie" at the Helena theater on Tuesday evening, May 24. After returning to the garrison the party enjoyed a delicious supper at the home of their host. Those in the party were Capt. and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose, Capt. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Lieut. Charles F. Severson, Miss Keene and Miss Jenks.

The pretty quarters of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, with their delightful appointments, were the scene of a brilliant card party on Wednesday, the affair being complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney and Miss Anna Long. The quarters were beautifully decorated in Chinese draperies and Japanese lanterns. Sixty-three was the amusement of the evening and was played at nine tables. The prize, a cup and saucer, was won by Mrs. Nelson, while Mrs. Epping was awarded the booby, a card case. Captain Jenks won the men's prize, a box of tobacco, and to Mr. Yeager fell the booby. Capt. and Mrs. Sweeney, Miss Long, Capt. and Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Epping, Capt. and Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Golding, Captains Cochran and Laws, Colonel Buchanan, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Gunn, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Dr. and Mrs. Sievers, Capt. and Mrs. Gose, Mrs. Cabanis, Lieutenants Burt, Crockett, Severson and McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Tatem, Mr. John Tatem, Miss Kessler, Mr. Yeager, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Collois, Mrs. Hill and Miss Clary.

The officers and ladies of the post were the guests on Tuesday, May 17, at a card party given in their honor by Mrs. B. H. Tatem, of Helena. The game chosen for the evening's amusement was sixty-three, played at ten tables. Mrs. Sanford won the head prize for the ladies, a dainty fan, while Mrs. Davis was consoled with a box of candy. The men's prize, a beautiful stein, was won by Mr. Davis and Mr. Stone was consoled with a miniature stein.

Capt. and Mrs. George A. Skinner entertained at a pretty dinner on Friday, May 27. The table had for its centerpiece a cut glass vase filled with red and white carnations, around which was asparagus fern. Those who enjoyed Capt. and Mrs. Skinner's hospitality were Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers, Colonel Buchanan, Mrs. Golding, Lieutenants Severson and Burt.

Mrs. Archibald A. Cabanis, of Fort Missoula, who

spent a few days in the post as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, returned to her home Friday morning. Mrs. Nelson was accompanied by Mrs. Gose, who will be her guest for two weeks. Mrs. A. P. Epping, of Butte, is a visitor in the garrison, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sweeney were guests of honor on Friday night, at a dinner party given by Miss Broadwater, of Helena. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Captain Gose, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Lieutenant McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Sibley, Miss Chumassero, Miss Kessler, Mr. Marlow and Mrs. Broadwater.

Saturday, May 21, the soldiers of the garrison held their annual field day exercises at Broadwater. Some of the events on the program were exceptionally interesting and excited a great deal of enthusiasm, both among the spectators and the soldiers. This was particularly true of the relay race, in which teams of five men from each of the four companies contested. The race, which was worth a keg of beer to the winning team, was won by Company A. The shelter tent pitching contest was also won by members of Company A. The last on the program was a boxing contest. Grant Howard, of Company B, and Samuel Copeland, of the Hospital Corps, appeared in the ring and went four rounds to a draw. The boxing of the latter was exceptionally clever, and there was plenty of cheering on the part of the spectators. The day's results were as follows: 100-yard dash, won by Musician Mead; running broad jump, Corporal Goodwin; buck and wing dancing, Private Allensworth; running high jump, Sergeant Moore; 220-yard run, Musician Mead; standing three jumps, Private Boyd.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 29, 1904.

Mrs. Gamble, daughter of Major Bradner D. Slaughter, has been the guest for a week of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton and Miss Margaret Castle. Lieut. Ode C. Nichols returned from a two months' sick leave spent in Texas and Oklahoma, May 21, and left May 23 to join his company at the Omaha Indian Agency for target practice.

On Thursday of last week Lieut. Daniel F. Keller entertained at dinner Mrs. Harry Lyman, Mrs. William L. Murphy, and Lieut. W. L. Karnes. The place cards were dainty Japanese fans and the table decorations sweet williams and violets. Capt. Robert L. Hamilton, 2d Inf., and Miss Ileo, of Omaha, were the guests, Monday, of Mrs. William L. Murphy. They were given a delightful serenade by the 30th Infantry band.

On Tuesday, May 24, Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Guild returned to the garrison, after a two weeks' wedding journey. Mr. Roy Pearce, battalion adjutant of the 1st Minnesota National Guard, and formerly with the 13th Minnesota Volunteers in the Philippines, was the guest last week of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton.

On Thursday a picked nine of the 30th Infantry, played an interesting game of ball with Creighton College, of Omaha, resulting in a victory for the home team. Many guests from Omaha in automobiles attended.

Miss Martin, of Boston, is the guest of Mrs. Harry H. Tebbetta. On Friday, May 27, an informal hop was danced, nearly all the officers and ladies of the garrison attending.

The graduation exercises of the Crook City High School took place in the garrison administration building on Thursday evening, May 26. Col. J. J. O'Connell and Chaplain H. Percy Silver both delivered addresses. Afterwards an informal dance was enjoyed.

Miss Margaret Castle and Capt. Charles W. Castle entertained with the chafing dish, Thursday evening, May 26, for their guest, Mrs. Gamble, of Omaha. On Saturday evening Lieut. Daniel F. Keller entertained at dinner at the Omaha Country Club, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph B. Stogsdall, Mrs. Harry H. Tebbetta, Mrs. William L. Murphy, Miss Otey, Miss Martin, Miss Castle, Miss Kenley and Miss Brown, Col. J. J. O'Connell, Capt. Frank A. Wilcox and Charles W. Castle, Lieutenants Krueger and Sharon, and Mr. Stockton Heth, of Omaha.

The following results are announced of the athletic field day held at this post on May 27: 100-yard dash, Private Connelly, Co. A; 440-yard run, Private May, Co. K; one-mile relay, Company A; potato race, Private Miller, Co. A; sack race, Private May, Co. A; obstacle race, Private Miller, Co. A; 120-yard hurdle race and running high jump, Private Hale, Co. A; running broad jump, Private Huber, Co. I; company tug of war, Company A; shelter tent pitching, Company A.

ATHLETICS AT FORT MOULTRIE.

Fort Moultrie, S.C., May 30, 1904.

At the post athletic meet held here on May 28 the judges were the Rev. Mr. Callender, Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Dept., and Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, Med. Dept.; starter, Lieut. F. L. Buck, Art. Corps; timekeeper, Lieut. W. S. Bowen, Art. Corps. The meet was conducted under the supervision of Lieut. T. E. Murphy, Art. Corps, athletic representative.

The events were witnessed by the ladies of the post and many of their Charleston friends. The day was all that could be desired and a very pleasant time was spent by all. The 36th Company, Capt. Alston Hamilton, carried off the honors with 49 1-2 points to their credit. The 117th Company made 35 points and 2d Company 27 points. All the officers of the post were present except Col. Louis V. Casiar and Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, who were absent on a tour of inspection.

The events and winners were: Standing high jump, Sergt. Charles T. Clark, (117), 4 ft. 3 in.; running high jump, Private William C. Millikan, (117), 5 ft.; standing broad jump, Corporal Harry E. Ellis, (36), 10 ft. 3 in.; running broad jump, Corporal Harry E. Ellis, (36), 15 ft. 5 1-2 in.; three jumps, (standing), Corp. Harry E. Ellis, (36), 29 ft. 9 1-2 in.; running two steps and jump, Corp. Harry E. Ellis, (36), 31 ft. 2 1-2 in.; putting 16-lb. shot, Post Q.M. Sergt. Dennis H. Cotter, 22 ft. 3 1-4 in.; 120-yard hurdle race, Pvt. Clyde E. Slick, (3), 21 2-5 sec.; 20-yard dash, Pvt. Alvin O. Rice, (117), 2 3-5 sec.; 100-yard dash, Corp. Harry E. Ellis, (36), 11 1-5 sec.; 220-yard dash, Pvt. George P. Elliott, (36), 31 1-5 sec.; 440-yard run, Pvt. George P. Elliott, (36), 1 min. 14 sec.; 880-yard run, Pvt. John W. Hoskins, (36), 2 min. 43 1-5 sec.; one mile run, Pvt. John W. Hoskins, (36), 4 min. 12 2-5 sec.; bayonet race, Pvt. Clyde E. Slick, (3), 2 min. 29 4-5 sec.; equipment race, Pvt. Eusebius A. Hart, (36), 2 min. 25 sec.; 440-yards go as you please, heavy marching order, Corp. Henry Schilden, (117), 2 min. 4-5 sec.; hasty trenching, Pvt. Clyde E. Slick, (3).

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 27, 1904.

A number of officers from Forts Casey and Stevens, accompanied by their wives, visited Vancouver Barracks last week to view the athletic field sports. Among them were Capt. and Mrs. Percy Willis, Lieut. Col. A. D. Schenck, Capt. and Mrs. William Forse and Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Steele.

Mrs. Raymond H. Fenner entertained several of her friends at luncheon on Thursday. Mrs. Lea Febiger accompanied by her family expects to leave for San Francisco on the 15th of next month.

Gen. Frederick Funston has recommended to General MacArthur that the forces in the Department of the Columbia, be increased by the addition of another regiment.

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Paym. Harry Biscoe has presented to the Secretary of
the Navy a formal appeal from the action of the court-
martial, which found him guilty of "culpable inefficiency
in the performance of duty" and sentenced him to a loss
of fifteen numbers in his grade. We have not read the
appeal, but it is understood that Paymaster Biscoe calls
attention to the fact that the court of inquiry in his case
did not recommend that he be court-martialed, but that
he be reprimanded and that a yeoman, who in the opinion
of the court, was responsible for the loss of the supplies
in question, be court-martialed. Rear Admiral Evans did
not follow the recommendation of the court of inquiry
which he had appointed, but ordered that Paymaster Bis-
coe be court-martialed and then selected the court. Sec-
retary Moody is enough interested in the situation to
have reached the decision that he will give the appeal of
Paymaster Biscoe his most careful consideration. In or-
der that he may be able to go over the entire record of
the court of inquiry and the court-martial, the Secretary
will take up the appeal when he goes to Massachusetts
this summer for his month's rest. The court-martial of
Paymaster Biscoe and the facts which apparently sur-
round it have caused a lot of talk in the Service and it
is fortunate for all concerned that the Secretary has de-
cided to air the whole matter.

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OBSERVING THE REGULATIONS.

If we may judge from the proceedings in a recent
court-martial case there is confusion in the minds of
some officers as to the extent and nature of their con-
trol over public property in their custody. It may be
well, therefore, to call attention to the fact that, under
the restrictions imposed by law, no one has any au-
thority to dispose of Government property by receiving
in exchange for it, in whole or in part, other property,
no matter how advantageous the exchange may seem to
be. The head of one of the bureaus at Washington un-
dertook to make such an exchange some years ago, but
he was wise enough first to call upon the Judge Advo-
cate General for an opinion as to his authority to do so.
He was promptly informed that "unserviceable property
can only be disposed of by sale according to the pro-
visions of Secs. 1241 and 3618, Rev. Stat. It cannot
be exchanged for other property not belonging to the
United States." (J.A.G., Ops. Vol. 62, p. 124). It is
not possible to make such an exchange without handing
in vouchers that incorrectly represent the transaction
and thus subject the officer offending to the severe pen-
alty of the Sixtieth Article of War, besides the penalties
imposed by the Sixty-first Article. We have been told
that the presentation of such false vouchers is common
in the Army. If this be true, it is obviously time to
take action to correct the evil. But we do not believe
that it is true, for to hold the contrary is to assume
that officers are ready to certify on honor to what they
know to be false. How, in the language of an officer's
commission, can the Government repose special trust
and confidence in one who would do this and justify
himself in so doing?

In one of the celebrated cases decided by the Supreme
Court of the United States the justice delivering the
opinion said, in substance, that though it might be
deemed a hardship, nevertheless it was a penalty of of-
fice under our form of Government that every one ex-
ercising authority must, when occasion arises, show the
warrant under which he acts. This being a Government
of laws, every act done in the name of the Government
must be strictly within the authorizations and require-
ments of law.

Insistence upon the forms and methods imperatively
required by obedience to law is too often ignorantly de-
nounced as useless red-tape. The methods of commercial
life, with its bargain and sale and striving for the ad-
vantage, may seem superior to those trained in them,
but they are not the methods of the Government. The
Army officer is not called upon to strive to get the ad-
vantage of the tradesman for the benefit of his principal,
as he might be if he were a clerk in a commercial house.
He is expected to buy what he has to buy, and to sell
what he may be required to sell, only upon the receipt
of due authorization and by some form of open competi-
tion which will establish a market value, and to certify
upon his honor as an officer and a gentleman to the
exact nature of the transaction. Why then should he
risk his commission in the attempt to get a good bar-
gain by a departure from a system of accountability es-
tablished as the result of over a century of experience
and which is intended for the protection of the officer
not less than that of the Government?

This system of accountability in the Army is no more
subject to criticism than that followed in transactions of
civilian business, involving the relations of a trustee to
property committed to his custody. A man may have a
million dollars on deposit in a bank or trust company,
but he cannot get a dollar of it until he presents a
proper voucher. Nor can the officer of a fiduciary in-
stitution expend a dollar of its money except in a way
authorized by law. He would speedily find himself in
trouble if, when a depositor called for what had been
left in his custody, he should give him something that he
regarded as of greater value and plead in justification an
honest intent and the excellent bargain he had made for
his principal. We cannot too often repeat the excellent
advice given by the late Gen. Orlando M. Poe to a

soldier of less experience than himself who asked him how he could best familiarize himself with his duties as an officer.

"Study the Army Regulations," answered General Poe, "as if it were your Bible."

Herein will be found the guide for the conscience of the officer, and however superior may be the knowledge of a young man trained by other experiences than those of the military service as to the proper methods of conducting public business, he will find those prescribed by Regulations much the safest to follow. At the same time we think that due allowance should be made for the inexperience of those who are of a teachable spirit and honestly desire to learn. In many cases it will be found much better to instruct and admonish than to apply the harsh remedy of a court-martial to a technical violation of Regulations, involving no dishonest intent and free from the suspicion of a contumacious disregard of authority. A court-martial leads to a public scandal which does great injury to the Service, and the formidable nature of the charges and specifications, based upon some departure from the strict letter of the law, conveys an entirely false impression to the civilian observer as to the character of our officers. Care should be taken also not to permit courts-martial to be used as instruments for the gratification of private animosities, and that there is always a possibility of this being done is shown by the requirements of Art. 115, A.R., in the case of courts of inquiry.

It is an old saying that courts-martial are organized to convict. They should be organized to convict in the sense that they should be ordered only upon a statement of facts which would seem to result necessarily in a conviction.

It is the habit of some judge advocates, if not of all, to thoroughly sift in advance the testimony to be presented before a court and to make their recommendations concerning the advisability of ordering a court accordingly. It is difficult to get a court-martial to convict, even where the strict requirements of their sworn duty might seem to compel them to do so, when they are convinced that substantial injustice will be the result of their action, and an ineffective court-martial is an injury rather than a benefit to the Service. Where there is a suspicion that private motives, rather than zeal for the honor of the Army, prompt the presentation of charges the sympathy is all with the accused and the offender may escape the lesson which he needs.

The decision of a court-martial once rendered and approved by competent authority should not be overruled, as is too often done by Congress, and certainly when an officer has been repeatedly declared unfit to hold a commission in the Army, and has escaped by the favor of Congress, the morale of the Service suffers from the scandal of seeing his name included in list of those promoted because of their creditable record. Courts-martial should be ordered only with due deliberation, their conclusions should be determined only by the law and the evidence, and their decisions when finally approved should not be overruled.

It is very seldom that the plea of necessity can be urged as a reason for a departure from the strict requirements of Regulations, and to justify it the necessity must be so obviously one that concerns the interest of the public service, rather than the comfort or convenience of an officer, that no one can well question it. Even then the vigilant and hypercritical Treasury official must be kept in mind. The accounts of General Poe, referred to above, were held up on one occasion, it will be remembered, because he called upon a passing tugboat to assist with its fire engines in putting out a fire raging on a Government wharf without first advertising for proposals. Here was a clear case of real emergency and in this instance the too vigilant Treasury clerk was justly subjected to the ridicule of his fellows and that of his chief.

It was formerly the custom of the Navy Department to build new ships with the money appropriated by Congress for repairs, using just enough of an old vessel to give a color of legality to the transaction. There seemed to be a necessity for this at the time, but it was a case of obtaining money by false pretences and the result of this twisting of the law for what seemed to be a righteous purpose was disastrous to the Navy. It was not until this practice was clearly forbidden by law that our Navy made any progress, and the building up of our new Navy dates from the passage of the law requiring that the amount spent upon the repairs of a vessel should be limited to thirty per cent. of its value. Here is a clear illustration of the fallacy of the maxim that evil should be done that good may come, so far as it applies to the expenditure of public money.

The moral of all of which is that it is not well for an officer to obtain a reputation for enterprise and ingenuity by a disregard of law and regulations, for this may put him at the mercy of some one with whom he has had a difference, or subject him to the disagreeable necessity of answering for the fault to some strict interpreter of the Regulations who has authority over him.

JAPANESE SHIMOSE POWDER.

The amount of foolish talk found in the newspapers on the subject of new methods of war, as suggested by experiences in the Far East, is irritating to anyone having knowledge of such subjects. We are told, for example, that each of the three thousand fragments, into which the Japanese Shimose powder is said to rend a shell, has sufficient dynamic force to penetrate the heaviest armor.

We should think that any schoolboy who had ever comprehended the proposition that momentum is the product of weight multiplied by velocity would know better. The weight of the three-thousandth part of a shell is measured by ounces; and yet we are asked to believe that such a fragment as this has a power of penetration exceeding that of a shell weighing half a ton and starting with a propelling force of 2,500 or 3,000 feet to the second. And how can those fragments of a shell be "driven in every direction with equal force?" Fragments proceeding in the direction of the flight of the shell would have added to the velocity imparted to them by the explosive in the shell, the velocity of the shell itself, while in the case of fragments flying to the rear, this would be a minus quantity. The resistance of the air to the flight of irregular fragments weighing a few ounces would be very great, so that their effect would be localized. The most intelligent description we have seen of Shimose powder is contained in a lecture delivered in Tokio by the inventor and reported in the Shanghai Times. Dr. Shimose said: "Neither the falling of an iron hammer upon it, nor ignition, nor the firing of a bullet into it, would cause this explosive to explode. In such cases it would burn like turpentine, but the fire could be extinguished by a cupful of water. Combined with a certain ingredient, it had sufficient explosive power for warlike purposes. Among the explosives in the world the American gelatine had the greatest destructive power; Shimose came next, guncotton and dynamite following in order. To illustrate the explosive power of Shimose, a small quantity placed upon an iron plate one or two inches thick would, when exploded, perforate the plate for the area covered by the powder. At an experiment carried out at Kugenuma, Soshu, a 6-inch Shimose shot was fired at a coal store protected with armor plate similar to that of a certain cruiser. The shot made a hole of about three feet in diameter, whereas in the case of the ordinary shot the diameter of the hole was only six inches. It burst on contact with the plate, while the other exploded only when it had traveled about three feet after passing through the plate. The Shimose shell was blown into two or three thousand pieces, while the other broke up only ten or fifteen fragments. This tremendous power was testified to by the fact that a blue-jacket on the *Variag* was struck by more than 100 fragments of shell. The placing of one such shot on deck would mean the wounding of all the crew there. But the explosive was not intended for the killing of men, but for the destruction of warships. One more noteworthy feature of the Shimose powder, concluded the doctor, was the fact that its cost was about half that of guncotton."

TROUBLES OF MAP MAKERS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL map of the seat of war in the Far East, which has been received with so much favor in professional and newspaper circles, involved so much labor that we are quite able to sympathize with the difficulties which have been encountered by the authorities of the War Department in their efforts to produce a satisfactory map of the same territory. Washington despatches state that the Department has been trying for two months to make a really new map in detail of the Lintung Peninsula showing the theater of operations around Port Arthur, but has not been able to secure accurate data. Dependence on Russian sources of information has proved almost wholly misleading, as the Russians are themselves strangers to many of the physical characteristics of the peninsula. Their maps have a value for commercial purposes, and are accurate as far as they go. The Japanese maps afford more light, but are confusing from the peculiar way in which they spell the Christian names. As a matter of fact, the Japanese seldom spell a name twice alike. Tokio abounds in quickly made maps of the region, but every new one presents new forms of names, and the War Department experts have been waiting for something like a consensus of geographical orthography before going to the expense of printing. The English and American map publishers have been unable to render any assistance, as their facilities have turned out to be even less trustworthy than those of the Government. One firm states that events of the last six weeks in the war have caused them a loss of nearly \$100,000 in printed geographies that have suddenly become old and incomplete. The Information Bureau of the War Department will send to press a new map in the course of a few weeks, and then, if future events make it necessary, will revise and publish another edition. The Bureau scored some interesting successes during the Spanish War, and made wonderfully quick work with the maps required for the Pekin expedition to rescue the beleaguered legations.

One point in connection with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which gives it a unique place among American periodicals and which should be of especial interest to American manufacturers, is the wide distribution of its circulation. It has subscribers in every civilized nation and in many not so civilized. In out of the way corners of the globe it is unquestionably the only American periodical habitually seen, and an advertiser in it can feel that he may be paying the way for business with customers in Siberia, Singapore or Yokohama, South Africa or China, Madagascar, and other islands of the sea, as well as in the United States and its foreign possessions. As an example, there were received at this office recently two communications addressed in care of the ARMY

AND NAVY JOURNAL to a large American brewing company and a leading chemical manufacturing company from a ship chandler of Egypt. He had seen the advertisements of these companies in this paper and, as no address was given in either case, he wrote in care of the paper, asking if he could make arrangements to handle the products of the respective manufacturers in Egypt. It seems that the above incident should contain a suggestion for other manufacturers who are seeking to increase their foreign trade and there is incidentally an illustration of the necessity for having the firm name and address of the advertiser appear in every advertisement. As another example of the wide distribution of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL it is recalled that during the Civil War it had subscribers in every State in the Union, although the Southern States were classed as the "enemy's country." The explanation lies in the fact that the Union army or navy had a foothold in some part of every one of the Confederate States, and where the Army and Navy went the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—then as now—was inevitably found also. An officer, concerning whom a personal item was published, informs us that he received in one day's mail letters referring to the item from China, Japan and Germany. The facts are well known to our subscribers, but there are doubtless many manufacturers and business houses who do not realize to what extent the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL "girdles the globe," and it is largely for their benefit these facts are related here.

The report of the Board of Inspection and Survey upon the recent special trial of the steering apparatus of the *Missouri*, which was made by order of the Secretary at the request of the Chief Constructor of the Navy, has been received at the Navy Department. As we stated last week would probably be the case, the board found that the steering gear of the *Missouri* is in excellent condition and in no danger of becoming deranged. The board made a very thorough test of this part of the *Missouri's* machinery. It was found that when the lock pin was removed connecting the steering machinery with the steam steering gear, there was noted a difference of only one-sixth of a turn. It is very gratifying to know, in view of the frequent troubles which foreign navies are experiencing with the steering gear of their battleships, that the board found that the only way in which the steering gear of a battleship like the *Missouri* was in danger of getting out of fix, was by careless or ignorant manipulation. Clearly the way to avoid this is to place men in charge of the steering gear who are thoroughly familiar with its workings, who are careful and can be trusted, and in addition to have this machinery frequently inspected. The board's report shows very clearly that the criticisms which have appeared in a number of foreign papers regarding the alleged defects in the steering gear of American battleships need cause no concern in this country, and the Secretary of the Navy is to be congratulated on having this test made.

Secretary Moody has received the full report of the board appointed by Rear Admiral George W. Melville, retired, while still Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, to make experiments with liquid fuel. The report of the board is exhaustive and covers hundreds of pages. It is the wish of the present Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Rear Admiral George W. Rae, that the report be printed, and certainly those who appreciate the far-reaching results which it records and who realize the international interest manifested in these experiments, will see the reasonableness of this request. It is estimated that the printing of the report will cost three thousand dollars, and it is to be hoped that the Department will see its way clear to approve the request of the Engineer-in-Chief.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has announced that owing to the vital importance of obtaining young men who are practically perfect, physically, the physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy has been committed to a medical board specially appointed for that purpose, and their decision will be held in every case to be final. No appeal will be entertained by the Secretary of the Navy. This rule was determined upon by President Roosevelt at a recent cabinet meeting. It places the physical qualifications upon the exact basis of the mental qualifications, which by statute must be finally determined by the academic board of the Naval Academy.

The new device for sponging out the bores of guns, which has been constructed by the Bureau of Ordnance at the navy yard, Washington, has been tested with very satisfactory results. The device throws a draft of air at 200 pounds pressure through the bore of the gun. The draught is strong enough to blow a block of wood clear out of the bore for a distance of 12 feet or more. When the tests at the yard have been completed the device will be installed on board several battleships.

While the details are not obtainable or the official records made up, we can announce that the present grading of the ships in the recent record target practice is as follows: Oregon, first, and probable winner of the pennant; Wisconsin, second, and Iowa third. The target practice of the Illinois is yet to occur, the Illinois being now on her way to Martha's Vineyard for practice.

PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS PROMOTED.

Greatly to the surprise of the War Department authorities the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that those officers on the retired list who have been advanced one grade during the present recess of Congress because of having served with credit during the Civil War, as provided by the act of April 23, 1904, cannot be given the pay for the higher grade until they have been confirmed by the Senate. A test case was recently submitted by the Paymaster General of the Army in connection with the pay of Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, retired, who was promoted from the grade of major in accordance with the act of April 23. Although the Comptroller has held that these officers cannot be paid for the higher grade under their recess appointments and therefore takes an exactly opposite view to that of Judge Advocate General Davis, it is believed by the officers of the Paymaster General's Department that after they have been confirmed they can draw back pay from the date of the passage of the act. This, however, will have to be decided at the proper time.

The test case as to pay of retired officers advanced one grade was submitted to the Comptroller by Col. Charles H. Whipple, Chief Disbursing Officer, through the War Department, in a letter dated May 25, which states that Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller was retired as a major on May 13, 1904, and on the 21st was placed on the retired list with rank of lieutenant colonel, to date from May 13, under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904. In his account for May this officer charges for difference of pay between major and lieutenant colonel, retired, from May 24 to 31. A decision was therefore requested as to the date from which he is entitled to the pay of the advanced grade. As the act of April 23 provides for such advance in grade "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," can payment be made for the advanced grade pending the confirmation by the Senate?

The decision rendered, signed by Assistant Comptroller L. P. Mitchell, states that two questions are submitted: 1. Can Major Fuller be paid for the advanced grade as lieutenant colonel before he is confirmed by the Senate? 2. Upon what date does the pay of the higher grade commence?

Mr. Mitchell quotes the act of April 23, and says: "The first question suggests three points, namely: Did the act create an office of lieutenant colonel to which Major Fuller could be appointed?"

"2d. Was there a vacancy therein which could be filled by a recess appointment under Article 2, Section 2, paragraph 3, of the Constitution?"

"3d. Regardless of how the first two points are decided, can Major Fuller become entitled to receive the higher pay before he has been confirmed by the Senate?"

"I am advised that the Judge Advocate General of the Army has given his opinion that the act created an office, and there was a vacancy to which Major Fuller could be appointed. If this be the correct construction of the act, then the vacancy existed during the session of the Senate, which could be filled by a recess appointment, but the pay of the higher grade comes within the prohibition of Section 1761 of the Revised Statutes and cannot be paid until after his confirmation."

"If the act did not create an office and a vacancy to be filled by a recess appointment, then Major Fuller cannot become entitled to receive the higher pay until he has been confirmed by the Senate, because it requires the joint action of the President and the Senate to vest in Major Fuller the right to hold the higher rank and draw the higher pay."

"Inasmuch as the right to receive the higher pay is dependent upon confirmation, and that pay cannot be drawn by Major Fuller until he is confirmed, there is no present pay to be paid; therefore there is no necessity at this time to decide when the said higher pay commences."

It is barely possible that the comptroller of the Treasury may be persuaded to reconsider the decision rendered in the test case of Major Ezra Fuller, to the effect that the officers on the retired list recently advanced one grade in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904, are not entitled to be paid for the higher rank until they have been nominated and confirmed by the Senate. In this connection, and before the War Department had been informed of the holding of the Comptroller, Acting Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver wrote, under date of May 31, the following self-explanatory letter to the Comptroller:

"Sir: I am advised that the question of payments to the retired officers who have been advanced by the President under the authority conferred by the act of April 23, 1904, has been submitted to you for decision. The case seems to have been referred, by some administrative inadvertence, without my having had an opportunity to present the views of the Department thereon. The clause occurs in the act of appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and provides that:

"Any officer of the Army below the grade of brigadier general, who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the official register of the Army, and who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement."

"The requirements of Section 1761, Revised Statutes, were well known to me, but the view was taken that the statute, above cited, was not self-executing and that, standing alone, it did not have the effect of creating offices in the military establishment."

"It will be noted that the clause of legislation, above cited, authorizes the President, 'in his discretion,' to make certain advancements in rank in the cases of certain classes of retired officers, and that, until such discretion has been exercised favorably to the retired officer, no vacancy existed to which he could properly be advanced. This exercise of discretion was twofold and required the President to ascertain and determine whether the officer had rendered volunteer service, and if it was found that he had actually served in the 'Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865,' he was then to determine, in each case, whether the service so rendered had been creditable; and, in the event of a favorable determination of that question, he was authorized to make the advancement to a vacancy thereby created."

"It was also regarded by the Department that, as to all officers whose cases seemed to fall within the beneficial operation of the statute, it was still discretionary

with the President to appoint, in the exercise of the discretion which is expressly vested in him by the enactment above cited; and that the effect of such vesting of discretion was to create an office on the retired list when the discretion so vested had been fully exercised. In view of its importance I will be indebted to you if you will take this matter into early consideration."

QUESTIONS AS TO PROMOTION OF VETERANS.

The announcement was made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 28 that the Secretary of War had called upon the Attorney General of the United States to settle the vexatious question of whether officers of the Army who were placed on the retired list with advance of rank under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, but who served with credit in the Civil War, are entitled to an advance of grade under the act of April 23, 1904. In his letter to the Attorney General, to which no reply has yet been received, Secretary Taft, in addition to quoting the various acts bearing on the question, says: "Some twenty-five officers, under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, failed in their physical examination, and were found to be incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, and were accordingly retired to the rank to which their seniority entitled them to be promoted. The question upon which I ask your opinion is, whether the officers who were thus retired, under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, for the reason given, were within the proviso of the act of April 23, 1904, by which such act was made not to apply to any officer who received an advance of grade since the date of his retirement. I accompany this with an opinion of the Judge Advocate General upon the statute of April 23, 1904, for such assistance as it may prove to be to you in reaching a conclusion upon the question put. An early reply to this question will be of much assistance, because the benefit of the statute is delayed by a failure to make the appointments."

The following is a list, which we have already once published, of the officers of the Army on the active list who have either attained the age of sixty-two years, or will reach that age before the end of the present calendar year and who have Civil War Service. At least two of these officers can retire because of having served forty years. An officer who has reached the age of sixty-two years, but who has not served for forty years, cannot, of course, retire except with the consent of the President or by order of the President. It is believed, however, that the President would favorably consider applications for retirement from any officer who has reached sixty-two years and who can benefit by the act of April 23, 1904, and retire with advanced rank. The list follows: Quartermaster's Department.—John McE. Hyde, Noble H. Creager and Theodore Sternberg. Pay Department.—Jerome A. Watrous, John L. Bullis, Seymour Howell, Otto Becker. Corps of Engineers.—William A. Jones, Charles R. Suter and Oswald H. Ernst. Ordnance Department.—John R. McGinness and John Pittman. Medical Department.—Charles Smart and Henry S. Turrill. Cavalry Arm.—Samuel L. Woodward, Frank U. Robinson, William H. Beck and Thomas C. Lebo. Artillery Corps.—Peter Leary, jr., William Ennis, Charles H. Hobbs, Henry W. Hubbell and Frank Thorp. Infantry Arm.—Frank Taylor, P. Henry Ray and John J. O'Connell. Chaplains.—George Robinson and Orville J. Nave. Military Secretary's Department.—John Tweedale.

Judge Advocate General Davis, of the Army, has decided that Col. Allen Smith, 6th Cav., is entitled to the benefits of the veteran retirement provision of the act of April 23, 1904, and when retired, may be retired with the rank of brigadier general. Colonel Smith's case is very similar to that of Lieut. Herbert Cushman, reference to which was made in our issue of May 28. During the Civil War Colonel Smith was a naval cadet and while on a practice cruise in the training ship Marion in 1864 performed, in the opinion of Judge Advocate General Davis, duty otherwise than as a cadet. The Marion, while on this cruise, was ordered on special duty on the lookout for Confederate privateers. General Davis holds that those naval cadets then aboard the ship performed duty otherwise than as cadets, and hence Colonel Smith is entitled to promotion on retirement.

NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Considerable interest attaches to the probable apportionment of the graduating class of 124 cadets at the Military Academy. The War Department has not yet fully decided just how this apportionment shall be made, but it is generally understood that a large proportion of the cadets will be assigned to the Infantry arm of the Service. How many will go to the Corps of Engineers is also still undecided. At the present time there are twenty-two vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant of Cavalry; thirty-seven Artillery Corps; 100 Infantry arm; and thirty-seven in Corps of Engineers. After the assignment of the graduating class and before the enlisted men are assigned, fourteen of these vacancies will be filled by the appointment of civilian candidates who have already passed their examinations and who get vacancies which existed July 1, 1903. The following constitute the complete list of the enlisted men of the Army who have passed the preliminary examinations for commissions and who have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to take the course of instruction which begins June 15:

Sergeant Gaston O'Brien, 6th Battery, Field Art.; Master Electrician Forrest E. Overholser, U.S.A.; Sergt. John B. DeLancey, Co. B, Signal Corps; 1st Sergt. Benjamin B. McCroskey, Troop B, 15th Cav.; Pvt. Charles B. Martin, Troop F, 15th Cav.; Pvt. George C. Powell, Troop F, 15th Cav.; Sergt. Harry H. Bissell, 48th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. John W. Downer, 13th Co., Coast Art.; Corp'l. George W. Edgerly, 51st Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Philip J. Golden, Signal Corps; Battalion Sergt. Major Charles L. Sampson, 6th Inf.; Corp'l. Frederick J. Ostermann, 3d Co., Coast Art.; Corp'l. Albert B. Kaempfer, Co. H, 16th Inf.; Pvt. Sam P. Erwin, Co. G, 16th Inf.; Battalion Sergt. Major Frank Moorman, 1st Inf.; Sergt. First Class Marvin E. Malloy, Hospital Corps.

Q.M. Sergt. Harry G. Upham, Co. M, 12th Inf.; Corp'l. Oscar W. Hoop, Co. C, 12th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. John B. Corby, Troop D, 5th Cav.; Battalion Sergt. Major James A. Ulio, 2d Inf.; Pvt. John C. Moore, band, 5th Cav.; Corp'l. John Potts, Troop B, 3d Cav.; Corp'l. Bertrand A. Houser, Troop K, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Arthur C. Merrill, 63d Co., Coast Art.; Pvt. Edward Bellingier, Co. A, 19th Inf.; Corp'l. Thomas Y. English, jr., Co. G, 10th Inf.; Corp'l. Alfred S. Wyllie, 81st Co., Coast Art.; Pvt. Richard B. Webster, Co. K, 2d Inf.; Corp'l. Emmett E. Skirvin, Troop A, 1st Sergt. Fitzhugh L. Miningerode, Troop F, 12th Cav.; Sergts. Louis R. Crawford, Reynold F. Migdalski, Troop H, Bruce R. Campbell,

Troop K, 13th Cav.; Corp'l. John C. French, Troop I, Francis N. Bull, Troop K, Charles B. Elliott, Troop M, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Robert Rossow, Troop H, 14th Cav., and Corp'l. Cassius M. Dowell, Co. C, 17th Inf., now at Zamboanga, P.I.; Sergt. William R. Kennedy, Co. B, 22d Inf.; Corp'l. James H. VanHorn, Co. G, 29th Inf., and Pvt. Thomas F. Smith, Hospital Corps.

Corporal VanHorn is a son of the late Col. James J. VanHorn of the Army.

PROMOTION OF CHAPLAINS.

Of the greatest importance to the Army chaplains is the opinion of Judge Advocate General Davis recently submitted, approved by the Chief of Staff and now before the Secretary of War for final approval. General Davis's opinion is a clear and concise interpretation of the act of April 21, 1904, providing for the promotion of Army chaplains. After quoting the act General Davis says that it will be observed that, to entitle a chaplain to advancement to the grade of major, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

"1. A chaplain must have had 'not less than ten years' service in the grade of chaplain to be eligible for promotion. 2. He must be commended 'as worthy of special distinction for exceptional efficiency by the regimental or district commander' with whose command he may be serving as chaplain. 3. The commendation must be 'approved through regular military channels.' 4. The total number so advanced on the active list 'shall not at any one time exceed fifteen.' 5. Promotion must be made 'with a view to active service,' as distinguished from promotion for the mere purpose of retirement."

General Davis adds that "the wording of the act is exceptional: it does not say that fifteen chaplains shall be promoted; but that only such as are deemed worthy of special reward. It is therefore the duty of the Executive to give advancement only in cases in which the statutory conditions, above set forth, have been fully complied with."

General Davis holds that the intent of the act is plain—only those chaplains who have shown exceptional efficiency and give promise of continued usefulness are entitled to advancement under the statute, and have earned the right to promotion; and duty performed in a perfunctory manner or with such diligence only as to escape censure, whether due to lack of ability, tact, zeal or learning, is not sufficient to warrant advancement in any case, and the language used is so explicit as to take the chaplains of the Army, as a class, out of the operation of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, which regulates promotions in all other arms and departments of the military service. General Davis, in the course of his opinion, holds that past, equally with future services, if of the character described in the statute, will entitle the officer to be advanced. He says: "Great, if not decisive, weight should be attached to the provision which constitutes the essence of the thing which is required, or permitted, to be done by the statute. As to that, I think there can be little doubt that it was the legislative intent that, before advancing the chaplains to the grade of major, the Executive should satisfy himself from the reports of those officers who stood towards the appointee in the relation of immediate military superiors, and who speak from personal knowledge and as a matter of official duty, that exceptional efficiency has been shown, and that the efficiency so shown has been so positive in character as to warrant a present exercise of the appointing power. I must conclude that, as the requirements of the clause in respect to the source in which the recommendations are to originate do not relate to the 'essence of the thing to be done,' but have been inserted into the enactment by Congress with a view to ensure proper, orderly and prompt administration in the military service, the requirements of the statute in that respect may be regarded as directory in character, and that evidence upon which the President acts, in giving execution to the enactment, may be derived from the reports of immediate commanders who testify to the character rendered from their own observation, or who derive their knowledge from the reports rendered by inspectors or post commanders in the performance of duties imposed upon them by statute or regulation. It is also the opinion of this office that the 'exceptional efficiency,' for which chaplains may be commended for special distinction, may have been shown prior to the approval of the act, and that it was not the intent of Congress to give a strictly prospective operation to the conditions prescribed and which are embodied in the statute."

"In the clause relating to the channels of communication through which reports respecting the conduct and efficiency of chaplains must pass, whether such efficiency be ordinary or exceptional in character, regard should be had to the rank and command of the officer with whom the report originated. The law clearly contemplates that the report or recommendation shall originate with a commanding officer, whose knowledge of the acts or conduct of the chaplain shall have been obtained in the manner already indicated, and that, if there are intermediate commanders between such officer and the War Department, their approval shall also be given. If the commander with whom the report originates had no immediate superior the clause has, of course, no application; and his recommendation, in so far as the operation of the statute is concerned, is final."

Judge Advocate General Davis says in his opinion that the cases of the following-named chaplains are believed to be worthy of consideration, with a view to their advancement under the authority conferred by the statute: Chaplains Allen Allensworth, Henry Swift, Charles C. Pierce, Edward J. Vattmann and Cephas C. Bateman. These are the only chaplains whom he mentions as having fulfilled the conditions laid down in the statute for promotion. But in forwarding General Davis's opinion to the Secretary of War, Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, has strongly recommended, in accordance with the requirements of law, that Chaplain George Robinson, 1st Inf., be included among those to be promoted to the grade of major.

In concluding his very important opinion in regard to the promotion of Army chaplains, General Davis says: "The recommendation of the General Staff in the matter of furnishing copies of the chaplains' records to the regimental commanders with a view to obtain specific recommendations as to their character and services, would, I fear, bring in a mass of material in the way of favorable mention, to which it would be very difficult to assign proper evidential value. A better course would be to cause a regulation to be prepared, giving the manner in which reports of the efficiency of this class of officers shall be submitted to the Department. If a method can be devised by which such data can be given comparative or relative value, it would greatly assist the President in applying the statute to future cases of advancement. The

following specific recommendations are therefore submitted:

"1. That regulations be framed prescribing the reports to be submitted by regimental and artillery district commanders, in respect to the services rendered, and duties performed by chaplains under their command; these reports to be in sufficient detail to enable the Department to form a comparative estimate of the work done by them during the fiscal year to which the reports relate.

"2. Future action of the Department, having in view the promotion of chaplains to the grade of major, should be based exclusively upon reports of efficiency and other official records; and volunteer statements and letters of recommendation should not be considered in determining the propriety of advancement in any particular case, unless they refer to services rendered prior to April 21, 1904, and are accompanied by a statement of the reasons why they were not submitted at the time when the exceptional services were rendered.

"3. In view of the close analogy between the first section of the act of April 21, 1904, and the corresponding enactments which regulate the advancement of officers of the Engineer, Ordnance, Signal and Medical Departments after the lapse of a statutory period of service, it is recommended that chaplains with the rank of 1st lieutenant be examined in conformity to the requirements of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, before being advanced to the grade of captain, mounted."

MILITARY ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

The following is a complete list of the cadet candidates for the Military Academy who have qualified to enter the academy in June, 1904, as shown by the official reports received by the War Department:

Alabama: Thomas J. Dowdell, Thomas A. Terry, James C. Williams, William P. Moon, Henry W. Hall. Arkansas: Albert L. Sneed, Joseph G. Quinn.

California: Robert S. A. Dougherty, George S. Patten, Jr., Edward A. Everts, Earl J. Atkinson. Colorado: Robert M. Beere, Connecticut: Lester D. Baker, Edward W. Putney, Edward S. Hayes, Arthur J. Hanlon.

Delaware: William C. Whitaker. Georgia: Emmet C. Wilson, John H. Hester, Courtney H. Hodges, Furber N. Burt, Carleton G. Chapman.

Idaho: Youir M. Marks, Wentworth H. Moss. Illinois: George M. Arnold, Leonard H. Drennan, Harry G. Weaver, Harry C. Eastman, Jr., Frederick A. Prince, Harry B. McCrea, Mott H. Arnold. Indiana: Alva M. Templeton, Horace M. Hickman, Robert E. O'Brien, Elbert L. Grissell, George D. Haworth. Iowa: Henry Weeks, Harvey D. Higley.

Kansas: William W. Erwin, Roy A. Hill. Kentucky: Thomas J. Smith, Jr., Richard Donovan, Thomas J. Johnson, Virgil L. Peterson, Thurston Hughes, Edward N. Woodbury, Louisiana: Gilbert Marshall, Albert Loustalot, Sanderford Jarman, Elmer C. Desbry.

Maine: Arthur W. Waldron, Lawrence C. Ricker, Maryland: Enoch B. Garey, Massachusetts: Edwin V. Sumner, George R. Goethals, Oliver A. Dickinson, L. W. McIntosh, James C. Cunningham, Theodore K. Spencer.

Michigan: Agard H. Bailey, Philip H. Carroll, John H. Bell. Minnesota: John K. Brown, Earnest Krafve, Chester A. Sheppard. Mississippi: Emile V. Cutrer, Leighton W. Hazlehurst, Jr., Charles K. Nulsen, Charles Hartman. Missouri: Gus G. LeCompte, Eldon R. Cole, Homer H. Slaughter, Thomas C. Lonergan, Franklin L. Whiteley, William C. McCaskill. Montana: Clinton E. Lamme, Charles Hoe, Richard E. Cummins.

Nebraska: Nathan C. Shaverick, Francis J. L. Sward, Owen R. Meredith. Nevada: L. Stanford Weathers. New Hampshire: Carl C. Oakes, Ray L. Avery. New Jersey: G. Barrett Glover, Caleb Ringle, James W. Lyon, Harold Geiger, Robert E. Jennings, James F. Connelly.

New York: Alfred H. Hobley, John F. Currey, James H. Burns, Walter R. Wheeler, Arthur E. Bouton, Frank H. Murphy. North Carolina: Alexander L. James, Jr., Allison B. Deans, Jr. North Dakota: George J. Moulder.

Ohio: J. L. Trisler, Richard J. Paulsen, Jr., Roger S. Parrott, Ernest G. Cullums, William J. Fitzmaurice, Ewers P. Aldredge, Dudley R. Kennedy, Richard E. Willing. Oregon: Frederick A. Barker. Pennsylvania: Edward A. Stockton, Jr., Edgar S. Miller, Henry C. K. Muhlenberg, Homer McL. Groninger, Raymond F. Topper, Augustine B. Kelley, Robert C. Rodgers, Clair W. Baird, Jesse C. Drain.

South Carolina: Gibbs Lykes, John T. Kennedy, J. Harold Muncaster, Sumner McE. Williams, George C. Bowen. South Dakota: Charles F. Hackett, Jr. Tennessee: Louis L. Pendleton. Texas: Alfred C. Collins, James D. Latta, Olin O. Ellis.

Utah: Halvor G. Coulter. Vermont: Stewart O. Elting. Virginia: A. E. Wilbourn. Washington: John K. Paxton, Richard T. Colner. West Virginia: J. W. N. Schulz, Charles H. Van Kuren, Charles S. Jackson. Wisconsin: T. George Gottschalk, Clarence L. Sturdevant.

At large: Henry F. Ayers, Charles H. Bonesteel, Simon B. Buckner, Philip Gordon, Charles L. Hall, West C. Jacobs, Herman Kobbe, John C. F. Tillson, Jr., William H. Sage, Jr., Rodney H. Smith, Robert H. Fletcher, Jr.

*To submit certificates in June.
†To report for physical examination in June.

THE JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN WAR.

A test of the Japanese as soldiers, still more decisive than that afforded by the battle on the Yalu, has been given during the past week by their capture of Kin-chou at the narrowest point of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. The Russian General, Stoessel, who had received orders to dispute every inch of ground between Port Arthur and Kin-chou, had covered the isthmus between Kin-chou Bay and Talien-Wan Bay with entrenched field guns and 6-inch and 8-inch guns, presumably taken from the ships and mounted in chevaux de frise works defending selected positions. Mines and barbed wire entanglements were also provided.

The extreme Russian right was at Hushangtao and the extreme left at Nan-shan Hill, which was the strongest part of the line. The Japanese line formed almost a perfect right angle, the apex being Chiu-Li-Chan village, the right resting on Chen-Cha-Tien and the left on Chait-zuho, a village due east of Chiu-Li-Chan. West of Chiu-Li-Chan the Russians had no defenses. This was a fatal defect which enabled the Japanese to extend their right to the north and east, enveloping Kin-chou and the Russian extreme right. The Japanese left also was extended to Wang-Chia-Tung, on the shore of Talien-wan Bay, and the center moved forward.

During the nights of May 21 and 22 the Japanese batteries developed the enemy's position. Some progress was made on the 23d and 24th and, by holding on tenaciously and risking much in night marches, General Oku had his leading division in a position to attack Kin-chou on the morning of the 25th. On the 26th a Japanese gunboat squadron in Kin-chou Bay came to his aid, its guns exploding all of the advanced Russian batteries. Heavy weather had prevented it from co-operating the day before.

Next followed a series of most desperate assaults, fresh

troops advancing to secure the ground gained by each successive attack. So far from being dismayed by the losses resulting from this desperate fighting, the Japanese were aroused to a new fury of invincible determination by the sight of their fallen comrades. There was more or less ebb and flow in the assault, but finally the Japanese succeeded in getting their field batteries within effective range, and their fire with that from the gunboats, proved too much for the Russians, who gradually yielded their stubborn defense and by evening began to evacuate some of their works, falling back to a second line of works.

The key to the position was Nan-shan Hill and the assault here recalls Hooker's famous battle above the clouds during our Civil War. A despatch from Tokio, May 29, to the Times says: "Nine consecutive times the Japanese charged the fortified heights in the face of a storm of death-dealing missiles, and in their last effort they carried the forts and trenches only after a bayonet to bayonet conflict with the Russians, who made a desperate, despairing struggle to beat back the on-coming hordes. The final assault of the Japanese, in which they at last succeeded in taking possession, was marked by the most desperate hand-to-hand encounter that has thus far characterized the war. The Japanese left was also fired upon by a Russian gunboat in Talien-Wan Bay."

The Russians first gave way on their left where the fire of the Japanese squadron had been most effective. "At 7:30 o'clock," says this report, "as the sun was sinking beneath the horizon, the flag of the Land of the Rising Sun floated above the blood-soaked Nan-shan Hill, while the shouts of 'Banzai!' swelled from hill to hill and re-echoed from squadron to fort. The Japanese paid for their victory in 3,500 killed and wounded. To the Russians, the humiliation of defeat was intensified by the loss of sixty-eight cannon and ten machine-guns, while lying dead in the forts and trenches were five hundred men, the victims of the accuracy of Japanese long-distance marksmanship and of close range fighting. The beaten forces, badly shattered, retreated toward Port Arthur, exploding the Tafanchen magazines as they receded. A detachment of Japanese infantry pursued the retreating Russians far into the night. General Oku estimates that the force of the Russians consisted of one line division, two batteries of field artillery, some fortress artillery and marines.

The Japanese were fortunate enough to discover the electric wires leading to the Russian mines planted at the eastern foot of Nan-shan Hill, so that they were not exploded under them as they advanced. They also succeeded in discovering an opening in the wire and other entanglements. In the first assaults every officer and man was shot down twenty or thirty meters from the line. The charges were then stopped and the Japanese artillery renewed its preparatory fire. Altogether the Japanese were under fire for sixteen hours, the Russian morale being finally completely shattered by this persistent frontal attack, aided by a cross fire from the gunboats which lost only ten men, one being Captain Haya-shi, of the Chokai, who was killed. The Japanese left was fired upon by a Russian gunboat on Talien-Wan Bay.

The Japanese occupied Dalny on May 30, the Russians leaving too quickly to complete their work of destruction. The Russians are supposed to have left Dalny and Talien-Wan May 26, the bandits levying tribute on the inhabitants of these towns during the interregnum.

A series of sharp encounters have taken place since May 27 between the advanced columns of the Russians and Japanese near Liao-Tung, it apparently being the purpose of the Japanese to keep their enemies there too busy to permit them to take too active an interest in the fate of Port Arthur. One encounter, thirty-five miles north of Feng-Wang-Cheng, is reported to have lasted from the morning of May 27 until daylight of May 30, the Russians finally retiring on Simatsi, followed cautiously by Japanese detachments. Severe fighting is reported along the railway at Vagenfuchu station, May 20, and later on between Vfagoy and Vfandien stations. The Russians claim to have demoralized the Japanese by their attacks with lances, but they describe their enemies as wonderfully dashing. The Japanese used a light machine-gun, carried on ponies, and said to have a longer range than the Nordenfledt.

Russian cavalry carrying mountain guns have been for a month raiding on the Japanese communications in Korea, coming south by the Vladivostok-Gensan road, advancing to within 150 miles of Gensan. The force is stated by the Russians to be General Mischchenko's division of 5,000 Trans-Balkan Cossacks, who rode 400 miles in a fortnight. They were reported at last accounts near Tan-chan, marching westward toward Kap-san. The division of General Rennenkampf is north of Feng-Wang-Cheng harassing the Japanese communications. The Militair-Wechenblatt estimates that the Russian field forces, inclusive of the Siberian reserves, number 190,000 men, with 480 guns, and that the European reinforcements now mobilizing will bring the total up to 250,000 men, with 638 guns. The Japanese field army, inclusive of the reserves, numbers 228,000 men, with 780 guns, but precisely how many have been landed is not known.

NAVY TO CONTROL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, which has been approved by the General Board of the Navy, all the coast wireless telegraph stations of the Navy are soon to be placed at the disposal of the public, the newspapers, the telegraph and the maritime exchanges, for the free transmission of commercial and news messages. This will mark the initial step by the Government toward obtaining control of all wireless telegraph stations on the coast. Before this end is achieved, however, it will be necessary for the Navy Department to obtain legislation from Congress to enable the Government to acquire exclusively the right to use wireless telegraphy on the coasts of this country. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL several weeks ago made the first announcement on this subject and since then the question has been very carefully considered in the Cabinet and the important decision reached that the Government must be in control of wireless telegraph communications on the coasts. Having reached this decision the Cabinet decided that the details should be referred to the joint Army and Navy Board; thence the matter has gone to the General Board and to Rear Admiral Manney for consideration, and Admiral Manney's scheme has practically been adopted.

Already the Navy has twenty-three wireless telegraph stations, either in operation or course of construction along the coast. Of this number sixteen are on the Atlantic and Gulf coast, two on the Pacific, two in the American

West Indies, and three in the American islands of the Pacific. Their points of location are Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, N.H.; Thatcher's Island, near Rockport, Mass.; the navy yard, Boston; Cape Cod Island light; torpedo station, Newport; Montauk Point, L.I.; the navy yard, Brooklyn; the Highlands of Navesink, N.J.; Annapolis; the navy yard, Washington; the navy yard, Norfolk; Cape Henry; the naval station, Key West; the Dry Tortugas, Fla.; the navy yard, Pensacola; the navy yard, Mare Island; the naval training station, Yerba Buena Island, S.F.; the naval station, San Juan, Culebra; the naval station, Cavite; Culebra Island, off Honolulu; and Guam.

In addition the Navy Department has suggested to the Lighthouse Board, through the Department of Commerce and Labor, that the private wireless telegraph apparatus on the South Shore lightship, off the Massachusetts coast, shall be removed. Secretary Cortelyou issued the order and when it is complied with the Navy Department will establish a station there, or in that vicinity, possibly at Montauk Point or Nantucket. This station will be an extremely important one for the reason that from that point communication is first established with incoming trans-Atlantic ships. The messages received at this station are to be transmitted to Newport and there distributed. The Navy will also undertake the free distribution of all messages received at its land telegraph stations. The important announcement can be made that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company after accepting the invitation of the Navy Department to participate in the general wireless telegraphy tests, has decided to withdraw on the plea that these tests will not be adequate. At the present time the Marconi Company is endeavoring to induce the Department to permit its station aboard the South Shoals Lightship to remain, and it is understood offers the use of the apparatus free of charge.

It is also understood that the Marconi Company has placed its apparatus on board all German trans-Atlantic steamships. This is a very recent thing because it was from Germany that the protest came against the policy of this lightship station in refusing to receive messages from German ships with Telefunken, which is practically the same system as the Slaby-Arco, now used by the Navy. The Navy Department has not accepted the offer of the Marconi company. The position of the Department is that it wishes to find the best system of wireless telegraphy. It was for this purpose that the general tests under the direction of a special board were begun and the Department will abide as far as practicable by the decision of this board; that is, it will adopt that system which is the best adapted to the Service and is reasonable in price. The two things will be taken into consideration in determining what system shall be used.

REGULATIONS FOR NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

Secretary Moody has issued a special order comprising the new drill regulations prepared by Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in consultation with Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, which was considered necessary in view of the recent accident on board the Missouri. The special order follows:

S.O. 57, MAY 31, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Supplementing Special Order No. 44, dated Oct. 31 last, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of the naval service:

1. Recent experience in target practice has demonstrated that there is present in the chamber of all guns an inflammable gas, which under certain conditions, may constitute a danger in igniting exposed charge while the gun is being loaded for the next round.

2. The sponging of all broadside B.L. guns using cartridges that are unprotected by metal cases is deemed to be necessary. In case of guns of this class, the combined sponge and rammer will be used, with the bristle head dampened with water. The sponge will be entered in the chamber immediately following the shell, and will be shoved home as far as the shell, when seated, will permit, and then will be withdrawn. When the gun is sponged in this manner, it is not possible for inflammable gases or bits of burning powder bags to remain in the powder chamber to endanger the ignition of the charge.

3. In the case of large caliber guns, where sponging from the chamber is impracticable, the danger from flare-backs or from the presence of inflammable gases or bits of burning material in the bore after firing must be avoided by making sure that all parts of the bore are clear before the charge for the succeeding round is hoisted above the turret floor. In order to make sure that all danger of a premature ignition of a charge while being loaded has passed, a sufficient interval of time, must be allowed to elapse, after the breech plug is open, for the gas and smoke in the chamber and bore to dissipate; and the ammunition car shall not be hoisted to the loading position until after it has been determined, by careful inspection that no burning residue remains in the chamber, and that a clear view through the gun shows the chamber and bore to be free from gas.

4. When adequate mechanical means have been fitted for the purpose of promptly cleaning the chamber and bore of all gas, fragments of powder bags, etc., and when, after satisfactory trials, the same shall have been approved officially by the Department, the foregoing precautions may be dispensed with; but in no case will any of the precautions be omitted while using any extemporized blowing appliance, or when the approved appliance is not working at the standard pressure for which it was designed.

5. The sponging of guns using fixed ammunition, where the cartridge bag is protected by metal cases is not deemed to be necessary, but, before stowing the empty cartridge cases below, steps must be taken to free them from all inflammable gases. This can best be done by laying the cases on their sides, and by testing each one for the purpose of gases, by inserting a lighted taper in each case as far as the bottom, thus setting fire to any inflammable gases consuming them.

6. Under no circumstances shall the material of the cartridge bags or strengthening tapes be added to without authority. Should it be necessary to stiffen the charges additional tapes will not be used, but if necessary the old tapes will be retired or replaced by new tapes.

7. The magazine flap doors of only such magazines as are being used to supply charges shall be opened, the flaps, in all cases, being down, except during the times of actual passage of the sections of the charge through the door.

8. There shall not be exposed (removed from the tanks) at one time in all the magazines in use, more than one charge for each ammunition hoist, and then only as necessary to supply the demand in the handling room; nor shall there be permitted at any time an accumulation of exposed sections for more than one charge for each ammunition hoist outside the magazine in the handling room.

9. A copy of this order shall be posted in every turret, and commanding officers of all vessels, in acknowledging receipt of the order will report that this provision has been complied with, and that all line officers attached to the vessel have noted and initialed the order.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Arrived at Lisbon June 1.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Lisbon June 1.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Arrived Menemsha Light May 31.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Sailed May 31 from Horta for Lisbon.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at Lisbon June 1.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Newport News.
MAYFLOWER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed June 1 from Hampton Roads for Menemsha Light.
STERLING (collier). At Narragansett Bay.
LEBANON (collier). At Guantanamo.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.
NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Guantanamo May 31.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert C. Mertz. Sailed June 1 from Monte Christi for Puerto Plata.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Puerto Plata.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Arrived at Pensacola May 28. Will go out of commission at Boston.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed June 2 from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived at San Juan June 2.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.
TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Arrived at Annapolis May 27.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Annapolis.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At Annapolis, Md.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Annapolis.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At Annapolis, Md.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived Tangiers May 30.
CASTINE, Comdr. E. J. Dorn. Arrived Tangiers May 30.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Sailed June 2 from Tangiers for Gibraltar.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived at Tangiers May 30.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived at Tangiers June 1.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Arrived at Tangiers June 1.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Arrived at Tangiers June 1.
DESMOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. At New York.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At Honolulu.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Honolulu.
BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard ordered to command. Sailed May 25 from Pasamo for Acapulco en route San Francisco. Address care of Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal.
CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Honolulu.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, jr. At Honolulu.
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At San Francisco, Cal.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived at Ventura May 31.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived at Ventura May 31.
NERO (collier). At Honolulu.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of Cruiser Squadron. Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic postage.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Cooper). Capt. Richardson Clover. At Hong Kong.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Hong Kong.
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. At Hong Kong.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.
WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At Amoy.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Arrived at Hong Kong June 1.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Shanghai.
CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Arrived at Hankow May 29.

Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Stirling), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Chefoo.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Chemulpo.
RALBIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At Shanghai.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Arrived at Chefoo May 29.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. John B. Collins. At Cavite.
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.
PARAGUAY, At Cavite.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
SAMAR, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At Cavite.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. G. W. Wil-

liams. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic fleet.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Arrived Hong Kong May 28.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived Hong Kong May 28.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. Arrived Hong Kong May 28.
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. Arrived Hong Kong May 28.
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Arrived Hong Kong May 28.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier). At Hong Kong.
ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Cavite.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Chemulpo.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Cavite June 1.
AJAX (collier). At Shanghai.
BRUTUS (collier). At Shikwan.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marix. Arrived at Hampton Roads May 29.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island.
YANKEE, Comdr. G. W. Mentz. At League Island.
PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived at navy yard, New York, May 27.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At New York.
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Honolulu. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Sailed May 29 from Horta for Lisbon.
ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.
ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALBANY, Lieut. Comdr. William R. Rush. Arrived Honolulu May 30. Will proceed to Bremerton and go out of commission.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Station ship at Guantanamo.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed June 2 from Cavite for Yokohama. Will proceed to Mare Island and go out of commission.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (merchant master and crew). At San Juan.
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Practice ship, Naval Academy.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. Paul Hennig. At Guantanamo.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed May 28 from Pensacola for Norfolk.
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At navy yard, League Island.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Washington.
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Key West May 28.
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Colon. Has been ordered out of commission.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At Culebra.
HERCULES (tug). At League Island.
HIST, Gun. Thomas Smith. At Newport.
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. At Honolulu.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., May 31. Ordered out of commission.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
KENTUCKY, Capt. Robert M. Berry. At navy yard, New York.

MARCELLUS. Has been ordered in commission at Norfolk.
MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.
MODOC (tug). At New York.
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.
NINA (tug). At New York.
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.
PENTUCKET (tug). At New York.
PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At Newport.
PRETEL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.
PONTIAC (tug). At New York.
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN (tug). At New York.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At Pensacola.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn. At Norfolk.
SALUN (collier), Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.

SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.
STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.
SANDOVAL. At Annapolis.
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed June 2 from Honolulu for Guam.
SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Guam.
SYLPH, Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At Washington. Address there.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed May 19 from Honolulu for San Francisco.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At Washington.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
SANTÉE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brauner. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
UNCAS (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. Sailed June 1 from Shanghai for Yokohama.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo.

WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

WANNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Btsn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address

there.
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. Comdr. Charles E. Fox ordered to command. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by Adams. Wheeling will then proceed to Bremerton to be placed out of commission.
YANKTON (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At New London, Conn. to take on stores, and will sail from there about June 6 for Southampton, England. From Southampton after a fortnight's stay, the cruise will continue to Lisbon, Cadiz and Madeira. It is expected the vessel will sail from there early in September, arriving at New York about Oct. 1.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station).

FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.

LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Norfolk, Va.

WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived Annapolis May 27.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived at navy yard, Pensacola, May 28.

STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Norfolk under repairs.

TRUXTON. Arrived at Annapolis May 27.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived at Annapolis May 27.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived at Annapolis May 27.

HULL, Lieut. S. S. Robison. At Annapolis.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter. At Norfolk.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.

DUPONT. At Annapolis.

GRAMPUS, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At Mare Island.

PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. Arrived at Terminal Island May 24.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.

MOCCASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.

PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At San Francisco, Cal.

PIKE, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At Mare Island.

PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.

PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At Newport.

PORTER. At Norfolk.

SHARK, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Newport.

WINSLOW, Lieut. E. W. McIntyre. At Newport.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Frank H. Scofield in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON.

FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN.

RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER and SHUBRICK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood ordered to command. Sailed May 16 from Honolulu for Tutuila. Has been ordered to relieve the Wheeling at Tutuila as station ship.

MOHICAN, Comdr. F. H. Holmes. Sailed May 29 from Honolulu for Guam. Has been ordered to Olongapo as station ship.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

HANNIBAL. Sailed May 29 from Horta for Lamberts Point.

LEONDIAS. Sailed May 29 from Horta for Lamberts Point.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

G.O. 159, MAY 14, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces the boundaries of land within the limits of the naval station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, set aside and placed under the control of the War Department, for the purposes of defense of the station.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 27.—Capt. S. C. Lemly, retired, detached duty as Judge Advocate General of the Navy, etc., June 3, 1904; to proceed home.

Comdr. J. Hubbard, detached command Nashville; to Washington, D.C., special temporary duty; then to command Boston.

Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw, orders to Denver modified; to Kentucky, June 1, 1904.

Lieut. T. Washington, detached duty on staff of Rear Admiral Evans on board the Kentucky; to Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., June 1, 1904, for duty in attendance upon the course of instruction at the War College.

Surg. I. W. Kite, detached Maine; to naval hospital, Pensacola, Fla., for treatment.

Asst. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, detached Scorpion; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. R. R. Richardson, detached naval hospital, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. L. Taylor, detached duty with naval recruiting party No. 6, etc.; to Scorpion, June 2, 1904.

Btsn. F. Carrall, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, etc.; to navy yard Portsmouth, N.H.

Act. Gun. A. Anderson, to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Act. Gun. E. Kellenberger, to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., temporarily.

War. Mach. B. F. Beers, detached Minneapolis; to home and sick leave three months.

Act. Gun. F. Helms, report commander-in-chief European Squadron for such duty as he may assign.

Act. Gun. W. H. Leitch, report commander-in-chief North Atlantic fleet for such duty as he may assign.

Act. Gun. H. Webb, detached Hopkins; to Lancaster, temporarily.

Act. Gun. W. T. Baxter, detached naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to Lancaster, temporarily.

Act. Gun. K. J. Egan, detached Hancock; to Franklin, temporarily.

Act. Gun. E. Swanson, detached naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to Franklin, temporarily.

Paym. Clk. T. H. Doughtrey, appointment dated Oct. 9, 1902, for duty on board the Kentucky, revoked.
Paym. Clk. E. R. Walter, appointment dated Feb. 20, 1902, for duty on board the Kentucky, revoked.

MAY 28.—Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Gow, detached Massachusetts, June 2, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. S. Miller, discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to home and one month's sick leave.

Lieut. C. A. Abele, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from April 14, 1904.

Lieut. T. L. Johnson, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from May 5, 1904.

Ensign E. C. Keenan, retired, to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Midshipman A. C. Pickens, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 3, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman R. B. Hilliard, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 3, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Act. Bism. M. Higgins, appointed an acting boatswain in the Navy from May 2, 1904; to Missouri.

Act. Bism. F. Miller, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Prairie.

Act. Gun. M. Monahan, appointed an acting gunner in the Navy from May 2, 1904; detached Missouri; to Yankee, June 7, 1904.

Act. War. Mach. G. Crofton, appointed an acting warrant machinist in the Navy from May 2, 1904; detached Missouri; to Minneapolis.

MAY 29.—SUNDAY.

MAY 30.—MEMORIAL DAY.

MAY 31.—Capt. S. M. Ackley, detached duty connection with General Board, Washington, D.C., etc., June 25, 1904; to duty as commandant of the naval station, Olongapo and Cavite, P.I., sailing from San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1904, and command of station ship Mohican.

Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Redgrave, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Massachusetts.

Lieut. A. H. McCarthy, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Florida.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Arkansas.

Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Nevada.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Massachusetts.

Lieut. B. C. Decker, detached command Isla de Cuba; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. P. Williams, detached Isla de Cuba; to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Lieut. R. Spear, detached Isla de Cuba; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. G. Briggs, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Hartford.

Ensign J. F. Green, detached Isla de Cuba; to home and wait orders.

Ensign H. W. Osterhaus, detached Isla de Cuba; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman D. McD. LeBreton, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 3, 1904; to Des Moines temporarily, June 20, 1904, and on arrival Des Moines on European Station report commander-in-chief of that station for such duty as he may assign.

Midshipman A. C. Pickens and R. B. Hilliard, to Des Moines on European Station, report commander-in-chief of that station for such duty as he may assign.

Midshipmen H. E. Kimmel, C. K. Jones, C. A. Richter, E. O. Fitch, Jr., J. E. Otterson and P. B. Bassett, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 3, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Murphy, detached Isla de Cuba; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. W. D. Owens, to naval hospital, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Passed Asst. Paym. E. T. Hoopes, detached Isla de Cuba; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. H. I. McCrea, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Prairie.

Gunner W. G. Smith, detached Yankee, June 7, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Act. Gunner K. J. Egan, detached Worden; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., temporarily.

War. Mach. G. O. Littlefield, detached Missouri; to Minneapolis.

JUNE 1.—Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 21, 1904.

Lieut. W. R. Gherardi, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., June 4, 1904; to naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., June 28, 1904.

Lieut. W. B. Wells, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. G. E. Gelm, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. S. McKean, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Alliance, as executive and navigator.

Pay Insp. T. J. Cowie, three months' leave from June 1, 1904.

Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmartin, detached treatment U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; to home and three weeks' leave.

Act. Bism. J. Law, detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Alliance.

Act. Bism. G. Oliff, detached Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Alliance.

Bism. D. J. O'Connell, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Alliance.

JUNE 2.—Capt. H. Knox, discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, and granted sick leave of six months.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Plunkett, commissioned a lieutenant commander from June 1.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chapin, detached special duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Sears, to command Alliance, temporarily.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Salisbury, to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., June 2, for duty as assistant to the Equipment officer of that yard.

Lieut. H. G. Sparrow, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 2.

Lieut. H. Williams, detached duty in charge of naval recruiting party No. 5, June 4, to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, settle accounts.

Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang, detached Kentucky, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. W. Greenslade, detached Texas to home and wait orders.

Ensign H. Ellis, detached from the Newark, to the Lawrence.

Paym. W. L. Wilson, detached Newark June 30, to home and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. E. W. Meredith, appointment dated April 2, for duty Newark, revoked.

Paym. Clk. E. E. Artos, appointment dated Sept. 17, 1903, for duty Newark, revoked.

Gun. H. A. Nevins, detached naval station, Culebra, to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. H. B. Heates, to the Massachusetts, June 6.

War. Mach. W. R. Quinn, detached Boston, to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. C. W. Densmore, detached Massachusetts, to Hancock, navy yard, New York.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

The following Revenue Cutter Service Orders have been issued:

MAY 26.—Capt. W. E. Reynolds, commanding the Chase is ordered to sail on June 1 for the summer cruise.

Cadets Roach, Parker and Drake are ordered to the Chase.

Lieut. B. H. Camden is granted five days' leave.

MAY 27.—Lieut. Randolph Ridgely's orders of March 26 and May 23 are revoked and he is placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. P. H. Lauriat is detached from the Chase and ordered to the Onondaga.

Lieut. P. H. Scott is detached from the Chase and will report to the superintendent of construction and repair at Baltimore, Md.

Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth is detached from the Algonquin and is ordered to the Naval War College at Newport, R.I.

Asst. Engr. G. W. Dowd is granted 30 days' leave.

Chief Engr. McC. French is ordered to report to a board of medical officers in Washington, D.C., for physical examination.

MAY 28.—Capt. Howard Emery is detached from the Winimmet and is ordered to the Algonquin.

Capt. W. F. Kilgore is detached from duty as supervisor of anchorages in New York city and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. C. N. Stodder is detached from the Manhattan and is ordered to duty as supervisor of anchorages at New York city.

MAY 31.—Lieut. P. H. Scott's orders of May 27 amended and he is ordered to temporary duty on the Onondaga.

JUNE 1.—Capt. G. E. McConnell is ordered to report at the Treasury Department.

Capt. H. D. Smith is granted two days' leave.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. Howard Emery. Boston, Mass.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. D. Myrick. Bering Sea cruise.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—First Lieut. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Preparing for cruise in Porto Rican waters.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West Fla.

GALVESTON—At South Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N.Y.

GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hank. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—At New York.

MANHATTAN—First Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. F. Tuttle. Sausalito, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At Jersey City, N.J.

MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Milwaukee, Wis.

ONONDAGA—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Will cruise in Alaskan waters.

RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fengar. At Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. New York, N.Y.

SLOOP SPERRY—First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Honolulu, H.I.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNIMMET—First Lieut. H. B. West. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WOODBURY—Capt. O. S. Willey. At Portland, Me.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Siberia, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 7.

Coptic, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 16.

Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 22.

Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 2.

Oceanic S.S. Co. Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W. July 7.

Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 14.

Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 28.

Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong Aug. 6.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 6.

Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 13.

Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong June 27.

Empress of China, Cana. Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 4.

Aorangi, Cana. Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W. July 22.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Pacific Squadron, Rear Admiral Glass commanding, sailed June 2 from Honolulu for the Aleutian Islands where a visit will be paid to Kiska Island, the site of the projected coaling station. The squadron will return to home waters July 1, and will visit Seattle July 4 and participate in the celebration there on that day, after which whatever vessels need it will be docked and repaired.

The Navy Department has been the foremost in this country in exploiting the wireless systems in vogue, and is already reaping the benefit of its experiments in the ability to teach the world in the use of the new methods of transmission. The U.S. naval transport Solace, which sailed for Cavite on May 21, took out an equipment for installing wireless telegraph systems on the vessels and at the stations of the Asiatic station. The masts required for these installations have been completed at the Mare Island Navy Yard and will be sent to Cavite by the first conveyance. Some of these masts were taken out by the Solace.

The work on the new battleship Vermont, of which the first keel plate was laid with appropriate ceremonies at the works of the Fore River Company, Quincy, Mass., on May 20, will be pushed with all reasonable despatch. The Vermont will be of 16,000 tons displacement, and will be provided with engines to develop 16,500 i.h.p. on her trial.

A silver punch bowl and accompanying adjuncts will be presented to the Missouri by the citizens of her State on June 4, at the Newport News Dockyard. The presentation will be made by Governor Dockery, accompanied by a delegation of prominent Missourians. The funds for the service were raised by popular subscription throughout the State.

As soon as the U.S. steam collier Caesar, which has been placed out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard for extensive overhauling and repairs, is ready

for sea it is the intention of the Department to commission the vessel in command of a Navy officer with an enlisted crew.

The Navy Department is in receipt of cabled information that the collier Justin has sailed from Guam en route for Hampton Roads. Her arrival is looked for during the month of July.

In the case of William F. Brown, landsman, U.S.N., the J.A. General of the Navy applies the law as to the admissibility of confession as evidence in courts-martial cases, as laid down by Winthrop on his "Military Law and Precedents," Vol. I., 2d Ed. p. 495-6. This requires the presentation of the entire confession, and not a part of it merely. It is therefore recommended that the proceedings, finding and sentence in the case of Brown be disapproved, Brown having shown that he is an unfit person for the naval service by reason of the fact that he has been convicted of petty larceny in the civil courts, it is further recommended that, as an independent proceeding, he be at once discharged from the Service as undesirable. The Secretary has approved this recommendation and, as an independent proceeding has ordered that Brown be at once discharged from the Service as undesirable.

The return of casualties to British warships, just issued, shows that in 1903 there were accidents to three battleships—the Mars, Formidable and Irresistible—and fourteen torpedo-boat destroyers resulting in fifteen deaths. Nine persons were also injured, but recovered. In the cases of the destroyers Haughty, Angler and Cheerful, damaged by contact with other destroyers whilst at anchor at Greenhithe, it was found that proper care had not been taken to ensure the safety of the vessels. The gun accident on board the Mars was due to neglect to close the breech-lock of the gun after a misfire. The collision in which the destroyer Recruit was damaged was attributed to an error of judgment on the part of the lieutenant commanding. In the other accidents no blame was attributable. The time the damaged vessels were in dock varied from a few days to a month.

A despatch from Copenhagen May 28 says: "Burmesters & Wain of Copenhagen to-day received an order to build two first class cruisers for the Russian government. The vessels will not leave Denmark before the close of the war. A local steamship company has sold a large steamship to a foreign firm which is confidently believed to be a secret agent of the Russian government."

The following have been appointed warrant officers in the Navy: Michael Higgins, chief boatswain's mate, appointed acting boatswain; Mons Monahan, chief gunner's mate, appointed acting gunner; Geo. Crofton, chief machinist, appointed warrant machinist. They were all recommended for promotion for their display of extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession in the recent explosion on board the U.S.S. Missouri.

The U.S.S. Tacoma, which sailed from Honolulu on May 20, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 2, after an unsuccessful attempt to locate an unknown island on which the warship Levant is thought by some mariners to have been wrecked in 1890.

A request has been made by the New York Maritime Exchange that the Navy Department send a warship in search of the Conamague of the International Mercantile Marine Company, now six weeks overdue on its trip from Honolulu to New York.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided in the case of Surg. L. W. Sprattling, of the Navy, who was recently serving on the Isthmus of Panama with the marine battalion on duty there, that the service of naval officers under such circumstances is "with troops" and that they are not, therefore, entitled to commutation of quarters within the meaning of the law.

CANAL ZONE INSTALLATION.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, commander-in-chief of the Caribbean squadron, has made a report to the Navy Department of his official visit to Panama at the time of the reception of Major Gen. George B. Davis as American Governor of the Canal Zone. The report follows:

U.S.F.S. Newark, Colon, Panama, May 19, 1904.

Sir: As the installation in office of the United States Governor of the Canal Zone is an event of historical interest, I beg to make the following report in connection therewith:

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, the recently appointed governor of the Canal Zone, arrived in Colon day before yesterday on board the steamer City of Washington of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line from New York. That afternoon I visited Governor Davis officially, and when he stated his intention to present his credentials to the President of Panama to-day, I offered him an escort of naval officers for the occasion. The offer was accepted. Yesterday Governor Davis returned my visit and lunched with me and my staff on board the Newark. At this luncheon the nature of the escort was arranged mutually. On leaving the Newark Governor Davis was saluted with 17 guns.

This morning at 8 a.m., accompanied by Captain Wainwright, commanding the Newark; Lieutenant Commander Hetherington, executive officer of the Newark; Lieutenant McCauley, flag lieutenant; and Captain Low, U.S.M.C., of the Newark, I left Colon by railroad train for Panama. At Empire we were joined by Major Lejeune, Captain Little and Lieutenant Ramsey, and two orderlies, all from the Marine Battalion stationed at Empire. At Culebra Governor Davis, accompanied by Secretary Lagarde, Major Black and Lieutenant Brooke of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, boarded the train, and all proceeded to Panama together. At 11 a.m. to-day the President of Panama received Governor Davis and this party and in addition Mr. Russell, United States Charge d'Affaires; Mr. Lee, Secretary of Legation, and Captain Shanton, United States Chief of Police. With President Amador was the Secretary of State of Panama, and several other gentlemen of Panama. Troops were at the entrance of the building and various people in an ante-room.

Governor Davis read an explanatory address to the President of Panama and thereafter presented a letter of introduction from the President of the United States. The President of Panama thereupon responded briefly and in terms of great courtesy. There was then some conversation and entertainment, after which Governor Davis and his escort withdrew. The escort lunched with Governor Davis at the hotel. At 4:30 p.m. Governor Davis and the members of his escort left Panama by train, to resume their former stations.

I took advantage of the opportunity to express to Governor Davis my desire, as Commander of the Caribbean Squadron, to support him thoroughly in his new commission, and to wish him a successful administration. The cordiality of Governor Davis showed that he appreciated the wishes of the naval officers to do him honor, and to signalize the importance of his new position by joining with the Army officers and the diplomatic officers on this occasion. Very respectfully,

C. D. SIGSBEE, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.,
Commander Caribbean Squadron.

The Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 25, 1904.

Quite the most interesting affair of the week was the tea given at the McCalla home here on Monday, May 23, at which Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Stella McCalla, to Mr. William Wallace Chapin, one of the leading young men in business and social circles of Sacramento. The house was charmingly decorated, quantities of pink roses lending their beauty to the handsome furnishings of the drawing rooms, while nasturtiums were used effectively in the dining room. The guests were received by Mrs. McCalla, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. W. G. Miller, and Mrs. John Irwin, jr., and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, while Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., and Miss Lily McCalla presided at the tea tables. Miss Stella, like all the McCalla girls, has ever been a particular favorite in naval and social circles, and a belle of the younger set in San Francisco. Two of the sisters, Mrs. W. G. Miller and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, have married into the Service. Mr. Chapin comes from a prominent old Philadelphia family. He holds large business interests in Sacramento, in addition to his immense property and mining interests throughout the State. His sister is Mrs. George, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry George, of the U.S.S. Tacoma. The wedding will take place at high noon on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at St. Peter's Episcopal chapel here and promises to be the most brilliant affair of the kind ever held at this yard. After a honeymoon trip to Europe, where they will spend several months, the couple will make their home in Sacramento, in the beautiful house purchased by Mr. Chapin.

Mrs. R. B. Chapman, who has been visiting relatives in Los Angeles since Easter, returned to her home here on Friday, May 20. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts, accompanied by the former's mother, Mrs. Trowbridge, left Monday, May 23, en route to New Orleans, where Mr. Roberts has been ordered on duty. They have been living here for the past three or four years and have attained a widespread popularity, so that their departure is the occasion of much very sincere regret. Mrs. McCalla and Miss Stella McCalla, who were detained in Santa Monica on their way home from the East on account of the serious illness of the former's father, Gen. Horace B. Sargent, arrived Thursday. General Sargent is much improved in health. Mrs. Charles P. Bagg has returned to the yard after a very delightful visit in Southern California. Asst. Paym. and Mrs. C. Joy Peoples left on Sunday, May 22, for the former's new assignment at Norfolk, Va. They expect to make a brief visit to the St. Louis Exposition en route. Miss Betty Moody, who has been spending the winter at Mare Island, a guest at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, left on Sunday for her home in Indiana. Miss Moody won many friends during her stay.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. William McEntee are rejoicing over the birth of a little daughter, which event occurred last week at the Cumberland in San Francisco, where Mrs. McEntee is staying with her mother, Mrs. Samuel Chamberlain. Mrs. Chamberlain will leave for her home in New York in a few days, and Mrs. McEntee expects to join her husband here in a few weeks. When Mrs. McEntee is settled here Miss Carrie Merry will be her guest for some time.

Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger will go to San Francisco to officiate as matron of honor at the wedding of her sister, which will take place at noon on Wednesday, June 8. Mrs. William D. Leahy, who is staying with her mother, Mrs. Harrington, in San Francisco, expects to go to the Orient in the fall to join her husband, Lieutenant Leahy, who is attached to the U.S.S. Tacoma. Mrs. W. G. Miller returned on Monday from San Francisco, where she had been spending the past ten days, a guest of Miss Edith Chesborough. Mr. William Wallace Chapin left on Saturday, May 21, for his home in Sacramento, after a few days' visit at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla.

Mrs. Drake wife of Capt. Franlin J. Drake, entertained the Euchre Club at her home here on Tuesday evening last, a very pleasant time being spent by the guests, among whom were Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon, Major and Mrs. B. F. Fuller, Med. Dir. James R. Waggoner, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Paym. and Mrs. David Potter and Surg. and Mrs. J. T. Miller.

Capt. E. D. Tausig, of the Independence, and Mrs. Tausig, left on Monday, May 23, for the Yosemite Valley, where they will spend a week or two. Lieut. Comdr. William Truxtun also left for the Yosemite at the same time.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 2, 1904.

At the Boston Navy Yard yesterday Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson took his leave and Rear Admiral George F. F. Wilde assumed the duties of commandant. The leave takings were noticeable for the general regret manifested on all sides that it was necessary to retire a man so capable and fit for duty for so many years to come. A brief call was made upon Capt. George W. Pigman on the U.S.S. Wash, which is moored at the extreme end of the yard looking Chelsea ward. The Pigmans are receiving a brief visit from their daughter, Mrs. Asserson, whose husband is attached to the Culgoa. She is accompanied by her infant son, and will remain a portion of the summer.

Chaplain Johnson McClure Bellows, who became such a social favorite during his stay, has been transferred to the Minneapolis, the flagship of the Training Squadron. He is greatly missed. Recently he entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis and Nance O'Neill the actress on the ship at tea.

Fort Banks, Winthrop, is nearly deserted by its officers, all save two having left Wednesday night for New York on orders to report to a board. Major Charles W. Foster, in accordance with the orders published two weeks ago, directing him to report to a retiring board left in advance. Officers remaining are Lieuts. Brainerd Taylor and Robert Davis. The 10th Artillery band of this post furnished the music on Memorial Day for the Roger Wolcott Camp, L.S.V.V., at Mount Auburn. About 100 Artillery Corps men took part in the parades of veterans going in squads to various sections of the city for the purpose.

Messrs. Harry L. Morse, of Technology, and Charles Amory, of the Peckill Academy, will be commissioned shortly as a result of their successful examinations at Fort Banks and elsewhere.

Mrs. M. L. Williams and daughter, Miss Williams, of Alabama, are guests at Fort Banks of Capt. and Mrs. James M. Williams for the summer. Miss Williams, who is a member of the D.A.R., will be a guest of Paul Jones Chapter on flag day, June 14, at Lowell, when a pilgrimage will be made by the way of Lexington and Concord.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., retired, of Boston, has taken apartments at Winthrop Beach for the season.

Much curiosity is shown at the arrival of the former Spanish gunboat Isla de Cuba at Portsmouth, N.H., which port she reached Monday. She has length of 182 feet, her normal coal supply is 100 tons, and she is fitted with three torpedo tubes. The natives want to see one of the ships that Dewey sank, and Hobson raised, and they are flocking to the yard by the score. On Memorial Day the graves of the Spanish prisoners were decorated with the same honors as those of the Americans. They are on Seavey's Island and number thirty-three.

The Commodore Perry Association has a branch in

Boston, formed last week through the efforts of Osborne Howes, Japanese Consul, the object being to raise a memorial fund, in view of the semi-centennial of the opening of Japan to the world by Commodore Perry. The money to be thus raised will go to the relief of the widows and destitute orphans of the Japanese soldiers. \$500 has already been subscribed.

Eng. Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., retired, is rejoicing in the fact that he has won his claim for pay for shore duty beyond the seas under orders which detailed him for duty at Guam and Honolulu. He gets the neat sum of \$1,181.25.

The A. & H. A. Co. are receiving many many gifts of historic value, notably a picture of the old flag carried by the Minute Men, June 19, 1775, and the badge worn by the donor's ancestor at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument. The gifts were from Mrs. Sarah Bradford, who was thanked by Col. Sidney M. Hedges.

M. H. B.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 23, 1904.

Decoration Day falling on Monday this year gave many of the officers a chance for a leave, and quite a few took advantage of the opportunity and made flying visits to friends near by, among them being Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, Lieuts. Frank C. Jewell, Frank R. Weeks and Charles L. Fisher.

Friday afternoon Mrs. William Chamberlain entertained at a delightful card party for the ladies of the post. Cards were played on the spacious veranda, and the prizes were called off by Mrs. Andrew Hero, Mrs. Henry C. Davis, and Mrs. Frederick Perry. That evening Mrs. James Thomas had a charming euchre party and the fortunate winner was Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck, who carried off both the lone hand and first prize. Mrs. Rorebeck is one of the best card players on the post, and is greatly in demand at all such functions.

Mr. and Mrs. George Adams gave a beautiful dinner Monday evening in honor of Miss Sullivan, daughter of Brig. Gen. T. C. Sullivan, retired. Among the guests present were: Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, and Lieuts. Francis N. Cooke and Morris E. Locke.

Cards are out for the wedding of Lieut. Francis Hicks Lincoln to Miss Bertie Clarke of Delaware City. Lieutenant Lincoln will have several of his intimate friends here to act as ushers and after July 1 the couple will be at home to their friends here.

Mrs. Frank Brown gave another of her delightful dinners Wednesday evening at the Chamberlin. Covers were laid for eight, the number being Major and Mrs. Garland Whistler, Major and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan, Mrs. Charles Brown, Major Frank S. Harlow, and Major William B. Homer.

Miss Doyle of Asheville, N.C., is visiting her aunt and uncle, Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts. Mrs. Alexander Moore, wife of General Moore, is spending some time here with her son, Lieut. Dan T. Moore. Miss Worthington has returned to her home in Washington after a pleasant visit with Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. Miss Louise Chase, daughter of the late Capt. Constantine Chase, and the Misses Pullman, daughters of Colonel Pullman, Q.M. Dept., have joined Col. and Mrs. Jones on the lighthouse boat Jessamine and will spend some time cruising in these waters. Mrs. S. D. Embick and Miss Embick have returned from a visit to relatives in the South.

Friday morning Commander Hill, U.S.N., gave a lecture on "Torpedoes" to all the officers of the garrison. It was very interesting, especially to the student officers who are at present under a course of instruction in that branch.

The Misses Barrette, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. John D. Barrette, have returned to Detroit with their aunt, Miss Biddle, and will later be joined by their mother, Mrs. John D. Barrette.

The baseball game Saturday morning between the Benedicts and Bachelors was by far the most exciting one of the season, and cheering was loud and long. Sweethearts and wives were against each other. At first it looked easy for the Benedicts, but the Bachelors receiving more encouragement from their lines, braced up and after much hard work won by a score of 17 to 11.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Harris and daughter have returned from a delightful trip to New York.

Saturday evening a beautifully appointed dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Clarence F. Townsley in honor of Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts.

Memorial services were held in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium Sunday evening by Chaplain Charles Walkley who gave a very touching address. Chaplain Walkley has been here a short time, but by his pleasing manner has endeared himself to officers and soldiers alike.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 29, 1904.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George P. Borden and Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Burt were given a most delightful dinner at the home of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark on Sunday last.

For the second time the wagons were ordered out to gather the ladies for the euchre club, which was most charmingly entertained at the old post by Mrs. R. R. Woods. The tally cards were extremely artistic, being decorated with violets in water colors done by the daughter of the hostess, Miss Marjory Wood. Tea brought from Ceylon by Mrs. Woods on the homeward voyage of the Kilpatrick, was served. The prize was won by Mrs. Wallis O. Clark, after which the members of the club returned to their homes laden with the beautiful lilacs which adorn the old post in great profusion.

Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Beck at a charmingly informal dinner on Tuesday night, the concert by the band adding to the evening's entertainment. Capt. and Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan gave a card party to several of their friends in the garrison last week. The evening was most enjoyably spent at the game bezique, followed by a tempting Dutch supper.

The children's dancing class so well started by Mrs. Rafferty, has received most excellent instructions from Major and Mrs. F. P. Fremont, who have devoted their time two evenings out of each week to the little folks of the post. At the dancing school on Thursday night, a marked improvement was shown by the youthful dancers, who have grown to regard these occasions as the event of the week.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Chatfield have long been identified with the 5th and its prettiest social functions, but of the many delightful parties given by the Chatfields, not one was so entertaining as the progressive thirty-five party given by them on Wednesday night. Thirty-two guests were present and not an accident marred the success of the evening. A delicious supper was served, after which the prizes were awarded. Mrs. E. J. Williams winning the ladies' prize and Major Fremont the gentlemen's. Everybody had a delightful time and the affair was a grand success.

The Misses Matthews of the faculty of the Plattsburg Normal School, gave a most delightful affair at their home on Wells and Cornelia streets, on Friday evening. The evening was spent at whist, after which a supper was served in courses. Those present from the post were: Lieut. and Mrs. Beck and Lieut. D. A. Nolan. An informal hop was given on Friday night by several ladies of the garrison. In spite of the fact that short notice was given a very enjoyable evening is reported.

Mr. G. W. Drury of Essex Junction, Vt., joined Mrs. Drury on Saturday for a few days' visit with their son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Snyder.

Dr. Woodbury is enjoying a well-earned vacation in

Philadelphia, but he is very much missed in the garrison. The musicale at Major Snyder's on Saturday night was not complete because of the absence of an entertaining number by Dr. Woodbury. Mrs. Fremont's rich, full voice, however, was at its best, and her singing was rapturously encored. Her rendition of Handel's "Angela Ever Bright and Fair," met with praise, and a cornet accompaniment by Lieut. and Mrs. Beck proved most effective. Mrs. Carnahan having an engagement elsewhere, deprived the club of the enjoyment of one of her mezzo solos.

The Plattsburg High School team won the ball game at Clinton Park from the 5th Infantry team on Friday afternoon. The score was overwhelmingly in favor of the High School team. Owing to the inability of the 5th Infantry officers to come over to Plattsburg, the Saturday game was given up.

Mr. Charles Govern of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Carr Clark for a few days. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Clark invited a few friends to join them on a picnic excursion to the woods in the vicinity of Plattsburg. A jolly time is reported and Mr. Govern is assured of an entertaining visit, having such hospitable and charming host and hostess as Capt. and Mrs. Clark.

Miss Della Jones, daughter of Chaplain Jones of the 5th, has made such rapid progress with her violin that she now occupies a position in one of the city church orchestras.

The military athletic meet on May 27 was one of the best ever held at the post. Each event was hotly contested. For the third time B Company scored the greatest number of points and is easily the crack athletic company of the regiment. The tug-of-war between the first and second battalions was the most exciting event. As the teams dropped into place the first battalion succeeded in pulling their opponents about four inches, but from the instant the rivals settled down to a steady pull the rope could not be seen to move even a fraction of an inch. The military race was a novel feature of the forenoon's sports. In this event the shoes, leggins, coats, hats, gloves and equipment of each contestant was placed upon the ground at certain distances from the start and each contestant was obliged to don his wearing apparel and have his equipment in proper place ready for inspection. The following were the winners in the various events: 100-yard dash, Teevan, Co. I; putting shot, Sullivan, Co. B, 32.45 feet; running broad jump, McIntyre, Co. L, 18.49 feet; tug-of-war, First Battalion; 400-yard run, Teevan, Co. I; military race, Brady, Co. L; one mile run, Pino, Co. G; 400-yard relay race, First Battalion, 46 seconds. Winning team, Donovan, Co. A; Stockton, Co. B, Bogaski, Co. C, and Sattler, Co. D. Running high jump, Sullivan, Co. B, 5.2 feet. Chaplain Jones and Lieutenants Beck and Davis acted as judges of the meet and Captain Sturtevant as starter.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 28, 1904.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Division of the Pacific, was unanimously elected commander of the Royal Legion of California at the regular meeting on Wednesday evening. Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U.S.N., was chosen senior vice-commander; Major Gen. Harrison G. Otis, U.S.V., junior vice-commander; Col. William R. Smedberg, U.S.A., recorder; Chaplain John H. Macomber, U.S.A., retired, chaplain. About sixty members of the Royal Legion assembled at the Occidental for a banquet and the celebration of the thirty-third annual meeting.

Gen. Charles G. Penney, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Penney, came down from their Northern California home to welcome their friends in the 29th Infantry, who came in on the Sherman last Monday. Capt. Frank D. Ely, 29th Inf., and Mrs. Ely have taken apartments at the Nordhoff. Capt. Robert Lee Hamilton, 22d Inf., reported at headquarters the first of the week en route to Omaha.

General MacArthur expects to have a division Infantry rifle practice this fall. The best shots from Oregon and Washington, as well as from the Department of California will take part.

A social regimental mess was organized in the 29th Infantry on Saturday evening for the special purpose of fostering a social spirit in the regiment. The president was the regimental commander, Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher; vice-president, Lieut. T. J. Rogers; caterer, Capt. J. A. Lynch; council, Major T. W. Griffith, Capt. James Ronayne and Capt. H. B. Fluke.

Capt. W. C. Davis, Art. Corps, has moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Major John Bigelow, 9th Cav., at the Presidio. Mrs. Bigelow has gone to the Nordhoff.

Six officers of the class of 1892 at West Point held a banquet on Thursday evening. They were Capt. J. H. Parker, 28th Inf., L. R. Burgess, Art. Corps, John E. Woodward, 29th Inf., J. J. O'Connell, 28th Inf., M. B. Stokes, 10th Inf., and A. W. Chase, Pay Dept. Captain O'Connell acted as toastmaster.

Major and Mrs. John Stafford have been visiting the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and are now at the Yosemite. Contract Surg. James S. Kennedy has been transferred from Angel Island Camp of Recruits and Casuals to Fort Grant, Ariz. Lieuts. E. A. Kreger and Charles W. Harris, 28th Inf., are sick in the hospital.

Several new buildings are being constructed at Ord Barracks. Among the number a post exchange building, a gymnasium and officers' club.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 1, 1904.

There is very little to suggest June in the general aspect of affairs at the post to-day. The weather is raw and cold, a heavy rain is falling, and the absence of the corps is seen and felt on every hand. It is a very old saying, but true every time, that "West Point without the corps is West Point without the core."

During the past week the military exercises scheduled have been carried out when weather permitted. Heavy showers on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons interfered seriously with the program on those days. Thursday morning was very hot and the athletic events were carried on under unfavorable conditions for violent exercise. Nevertheless several records were broken, viz: hammer throwing, 220-yard dash, half-mile race and mile race.

It was the 118th annual field day, and the exercises which were begun at 9:30 a.m. were conducted under the auspices of the Army Athletic Association. Cadet Committee on Athletics: J. W. Stillwell, '04; C. D. Daly, '05; H. S. Hetrick, '06; B. F. Castle, '07. Officers of the Competition: Referee, Capt. P. A. Murphy. Judges of Track Events: Capt. E. L. King, Capt. H. W. Miller, Capt. H. Hammond, Capt. C. W. Exton, Capt. H. C. Smith, Lieut. W. D. Connor, Lieut. I. L. Hunt, Lieut. Lytle Brown. Judges of Field Events: Lieut. M. J. McDonough, Lieut. F. P. Lahm, Lieut. E. G. Davis and Lieut. W. R. Bettison. Time keepers: Capt. W. G. Sills, Capt. W. R. Smith, Lieut. L. B. Kromer. Starter, Rev. Herbert Shipman.

The events and winners were: 100-yard dash, Hammond, '06, 16 seconds; running high jump, Anderson, '04, 5 ft. 2 1/2 ins.; putting 16-lb. shot, Tompkins, '06, 37 ft. 5 1/4 inches; pole vault, Barber, '06, and Dillon, '06, 9 ft. 4 ins.; running broad jump, McKay, '06, 20 ft. 3/4 ins.; 440-yard run, Upham, '06, 52 2/5 secs.; throwing 16-lb. hammer (record, Ennis, '01, 96 ft. 10 ins.), won by Watkins, '07, 106 ft. 8 ins.; 220-yard dash (record, Barlow, '07, Clark, '01, 22 1/5 secs.), won by Hammond, '06, 22 2/5 secs.; half mile race (record, Dowd, '04, 2 min. 11 1/5 secs.), won by Dowd, '04, 2 min 9 1/5 secs.; mile race (record, Stillwell, '04, 5 min. 13 2/5 secs.), won by Holderness, '06,

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4 min. 44-25 secs.; 120-yard hurdles, Beavers, '07, 16 secs. The highest number of points, 140, was made by the class of 1905.

As a pleasant variation to examination and drill, two cadet hops occurred, one on Wednesday and one on Thursday evening, in Cullum hall. Dancing lasted until 11 p.m. The dances were well attended. Another very pleasant social event was an afternoon tea given by Col. and Mrs. Treat for the members of the Board of Visitors, to meet whom were invited a number of the officers and ladies of the post.

The West Point representation at the St. Louis fair required four special trains for transportation. On Friday evening 11 cars of baggage, horses, mules, tents, guns, enlisted men, civilians, employees, etc., left the West Point station and between 5:30 and 6 p.m. On Saturday evening the cadets marched to the same depot to the inspiring strains of the U.S.M.A. band, and there boarded the special in waiting for their conveyance. The officers and two or three ladies, and a number of clerks accompanied this detachment. Mrs. Treat, wife of the Commandant and Mrs. Shipman, wife of the Chaplain, accompanied their husbands. Morning services will be held in the encampment at the Fair Grounds, to be known as Camp Reilly, on Sunday morning, June 5.

The members of the Board of Visitors took their departure on Saturday, with the exception of Mr. Van Kleeck, who remained over Sunday.

Despite the small number remaining at the post, the annual sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund, was held, with results financially beyond the expectations of the participants, in Cullum hall on Tuesday afternoon, May 31, having been postponed from the date originally selected, May 24. The returns are not yet announced but it is hoped that a substantial contribution may be made from West Point for this worthy charity this year as usual.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., June 1, 1904.

Major George Bell, Jr., and Miss Fannie G. Bell spent Sunday of last week at Fort Niagara the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robertson. Miss Henrietta Mitchell gave a supper party on Sunday evening.

Victor Herbert and his orchestra have been giving a series of concerts in town and a number from the post have been in attendance, among them being Major and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss Merrow and Miss Mitchell.

Mrs. Jackson, who has lately returned from the Philippines where she spent some time with her daughter, Mrs. Lewis, is now the guest of her son, Capt. Harold L. Jackson.

Miss Henrietta Mitchell gave a small dinner last evening. Tuesday night Mrs. Lewis S. Sorley, Mrs. Merrow of Galveston, Texas, Miss Merrow and Mrs. A. P. Burlington went into town to see "Red Feather," which is being played at the Teck theater.

Companies I and M, with Major Bell in command, marched in the Decoration Day parade, and received many compliments from the press for their fine appearance. Henry Winn, bugler of Company M, who took part in the exercises in Convention hall on Sunday, also received flattering notices for his fine playing.

Miss Jewett of St. Paul, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank F. Jewett, has returned home. Miss Stewart of Minneapolis, Minn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jewett, for a few weeks, and several little entertainments are being planned in her honor.

The latest reports from Major Theodore A. Bingham's bedside are very favorable, and the physicians now regard him as practically out of danger. Telegrams from all over the country keep pouring in at the General Hospital, and flowers from President and Mrs. Roosevelt are cheerful reminders of his friends at the White House.

Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons of Washington will spend the summer in Buffalo, and have taken Mr. George P. Sawyer's house in West Ferry street. Mrs. Smith, wife of Gen. A. T. Smith, has returned from New York. M.B.S.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 30, 1904.

The War Department has notified the officers of the 3d Infantry that two Winchester repeating shot guns will be allowed to each company of the 3d, while in Alaska. These guns are for the use of the officers and men who desire to take advantage of the good hunting in the far north. This is a most generous thoughtfulness on the part of the authorities, which is highly appreciated by the recipients.

In the two games played by the 3d Infantry ball team since Saturday, May 31, they broke even, winning one and losing one. The contest at Cleves, Ohio, with the Cleves team lasted ten innings, and the soldiers were victorious. Score 3 to 2. Sunday's game was played with the "strong Bellevue Browns" at Bellevue, Ky. At the opening of the ninth inning, the soldiers had a lead of two runs when the Browns made three and won the game. Score 9 to 8.

Col. T. C. Woodbury has been confined to his bed for two or three days from an attack of fever.

The field day was held May 26, with a large number of entries and a large crowd present. The exercises were held on the ball ground, and the various events were executed without a single blunder. The start was held at 8 a.m. The band furnished exquisite music throughout the entire exercises, which was a real inspiration. A strong wind interfered with the runners and with the teams in the tent pitching contests. The prizes for the events were the same for all. First prize three days' pass; second, two days' pass; third, one day's pass. In putting the 16-lb. shot, Private Wright, Co. A, was first, distance, 32 ft. 2 in. In the relay race the team from Company A finished first, and the team from Company L second. Private Wilson, Co. K, won the 440-yard race in 56 secs. Shelter tent pitching contest, team from Company A, won; conical wall tent pitching, team from Company D; tug of war, team from Company A.

The 3d Infantry ball team defeated the team from

Woodward High School, Cincinnati, on Wednesday. Score 6 to 2. Collins, the star pitcher of the 3d, will be discharged from the Army in a few days for the purpose of playing professional ball in the Southern League, which League has purchased his discharge from the Army for \$400. He will play with the team representing Atlanta, Ga.

Appropriate exercises were held on Monday, Decoration Day, in this post.

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE NEW YORK.

Memorial Day in the Borough of Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York city, was becomingly celebrated by the military, as it was all over the United States, in memory of the dead of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars.

There were imposing parades in which Regular and State forces escorted the veterans of the Civil War whose fast thinning ranks in a few more years will be seen no more. There were also the younger veterans of the Spanish-American War, in the parade, the Regular Army and Navy Union, church cadet companies, orphan asylum boys, and independent organizations, etc., altogether making a notable display along the streets lined with spectators.

MANHATTAN PARADE.

In the parade in Manhattan the grand marshal was Frederick L. Schaefer of Post 24, G.A.R. The reviewing stand was at Riverside Drive near 89th street, and the procession was reviewed by Acting Governor Frank W. Higgins, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., and Capt. J. A. Moss, being among those with the reviewing party. The Old Guard, in command of Major Briggs, acted as escort to the acting Governor, and made an imposing appearance. The troops then passed as follows, the mounted troops with fronts of twelve files, and the foot troops with fronts of sixteen.

First came a regiment of United States Coast Artillery, in command of Col. A. H. Merrill, Art. Corps, made up of the 18th, 80th, 81st, 54th, 83d, 87th, 101st and 114th Companies, led by the band of the 8th U.S. Infantry. This provisional regiment made a fine appearance, fronts and distances being accurately kept, and it well deserved the applause it received. Following the Regulars came Major General Roe and eight of his staff, finely mounted. The other organizations passed in this order, and all are entitled to the highest praise for their appearance, which was creditable to all alike.

Squadron A, Major Bridgman, with mounted band, and fourteen platoons; 2d Engineer, Colonel Bartlett, with twelve companies; 1st Battery, Captain Wendel, and 2d Battery, Captain Wilson, each parading four field pieces, freshly painted, as were also the gun limbers and caissons, and both commands made a fine appearance.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, with ten of staff, all finely mounted, passed with correct alignment, escorted by the 1st Company of the Signal Corps, Captain Erlendson, with four platoons; the 7th Regiment, Captain Appleton, parading twenty companies. It was the only regiment in the column, that preserved the proper interval between men throughout. Its fronts were splendid, but in most cases the rear ranks marched too close to the front ranks. Like other commands it received plenty of applause.

6th Regiment, Colonel Duffy, nine commands, made an excellent showing. The 8th Regiment, in command of Major Kerby, ten commands; 9th Regiment, Colonel Morris, thirteen commands; 12th Regiment, Colonel Dyer, sixteen commands; and 1st Regiment, Colonel Bates, with twelve commands, all made a handsome showing, the latter regiment especially so.

A naval brigade in command of Comdr. W. B. Franklin, 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, brought up the rear of the State forces. First came a company of United States Marines, in command of Capt. C. C. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., which marched in splendid shape, and then followed the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia in command of Lieutenant Commander Craven, parading four companies of blue jackets as Infantry, and a detachment of Artillery. The battalion made an excellent appearance. The parade was half an hour late in starting.

The posts of the Grand Army, a number of them parading the old battle-torn flags, Spanish War veterans, Italian and French independent companies, boys organizations, etc., followed. There were interesting services in the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening.

THE BROOKLYN PARADE.

The parade in Brooklyn was reviewed by Borough President Littleton, near the Soldiers and Sailors monument at Prospect Park. It passed as follows: Provisional Regiment from the Regular Army, in command of Col. G. G. Greenough, headed by the 5th band of the Artillery Corps, and composed of companies of the Coast Artillery and 8th Infantry. Behind them followed a body of blue jackets and marines from the navy yard, in command of Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Dougherty, U.S.N. They all made an especially fine appearance and like other troops received no end of cheering.

Next followed the State force, in command of Brig. Gen. James McLeer, 3d Brigade, with six of staff finely mounted. The fronts of all the troops were twelve files. 2d Signal Corps, Captain Bigelow, Jr., four platoons; 4th Regiment, Colonel Eddy, sixteen commands; 14th Regiment, Colonel Kline, seventeen commands; 23d Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Stokes, eighteen commands; 13th Regiment, Colonel Austen, twenty-six commands; 2d Battery, Captain Rasquin, with six sections, and Troop C, Captain DeBoise, with seven platoons.

The 2d Naval Battalion, in command of Comdr. Foreman, parading as a naval brigade, brought up the rear. All the troops made a fine appearance, and the showing reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned. The veterans of the G.A.R., independent organizations, boys brigades, etc., followed.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The companies of the Pennsylvania National Guard located in Schuylkill county, with the exception of that at Pine Grove, will participate on July 4 in their first march out. The route will be from Pottsville to Middletown. An opportunity will be given on this march to practice advance and rear guard. After the military duties are ended the rest of the day will be devoted to pleasure.

Brigadier General Schall, 1st Brigade Penn. N.G., who has been reappointed to command the brigade for another term of five years announces the reappointment of all the present members of his staff.

Cavalry Troop F, of Pennsylvania, was mustered in May 11, and expects to be armed and uniformed in time to take part in the dedication of the monument to Col. A. J. Hawkins, June 11.

The Savannah Cadets (Company K, 1st Inf., Georgia S.T.), celebrated their forty-third anniversary on May 17. The occasion was one of the most successful in the history of the company, and the parade was one of the best exhibitions ever given in Savannah by a single company. The company was divided in two platoons of sixteen files each and had numerous file closers, made up of several former officers of the company as well as some of its members who have been appointed to places on the non-commissioned staff, in addition to the regular file closers. The company paraded under command of Capt. J. T. West, with 1st Lieut. R. S. Meil retired, in command of the first platoon, and 2d Lieut. H. C. Hardy, Jr., in command of the second platoon. The splendid marching of the company was the subject of much favorable comment. After the street parade, the company and its

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guests took the trolley cars for the Casino at Thunderbolt, where several enjoyable hours were spent in partaking of a collation and listening to speeches from Col. William G. Abear, I.G., G.S.T.; Col. G. A. Gordon, commanding the 1st Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. F. Brooks, retired, a former commander of the company; Lieut. Col. W. L. Grayson, 1st Inf., G.S.T., and others.

A detachment of the New Jersey Naval Militia is going to the St. Louis Fair by inland water, embarking in a cutter and using only sails and oars. The route will be from New York to Buffalo by way of the Erie Canal, from Buffalo to Toledo by way of Lake Erie, from Toledo to Cincinnati by way of the Miami-Erie Canal, down the Ohio river from Cincinnati to Cairo, and from Cairo to St. Louis on the Mississippi. The return trip will be made by way of New Orleans, and from there by merchant vessel.

Orders have been issued by Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, forbidding company or regimental commanders or quartermasters and commissaries from loaning any part of the State equipment to persons or associations other than members of the Guard.

The Oregon National Guard with the exception of Troop A, will encamp at American Lake, Washington, July 7 to 21, 1904, inclusive. This will be a joint maneuver camp in which the regular troops in the Department of the Columbia and the National Guard organizations of Washington and Idaho will also participate. Major Frank S. Baker, 3d Inf., is detailed as State inspector of small arms practice.

Col. A. L. Kline, of the 14th N.Y., has denied that any slight was intended to General McLeer, because he did not tender the latter a review on May 23. The statements made to the effect that the somewhat strained relations existing between the brigade commander and Colonel Kline, as a result of the former's attempt to have the latter withdraw from the State service, were responsible for Colonel Kline's tender of this year's review to another, are not borne out by the facts. As a matter of fact, when Colonel Kline honored General McLeer with a review of the 14th in 1901, it was the first time that the regiment had passed in review before the brigade commander in twelve years; or since the year 1892. The reviewing officers on the night of May 23 since that time have been as follows: 1893, Major Gen. Henry W. Slocum; 1894, Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A.; 1895, Gen. E. B. Fowler, was colonel of the 14th; 1896, Major Gen. Thomas A. Ruger, U.S.A.; 1897, Gen. Isaac S. Cutler, U.S.A.; 1898 (in United States Service); 1899, Major General Roe; 1900, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt; 1901, 1902, and 1903, General McLeer. A colonel of a regiment is by no means bound to tender a review to any particular person every year.

Gen. Samuel M. Welch, colonel of the 65th N.Y., was treated to an agreeable surprise on the evening of May 26, in Buffalo, N.Y., by his officers and men, who tendered him a regimental supper. This was in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Colonel Welch's connection with the regiment. During the evening he was given a commission from Governor Odell promoting him one grade—from brevet brigadier general to brevet major general, and also a gold long-service decoration of twenty-five years. There was speech making and hurrahs for the major general and a hearty good time for all. The 65th Regiment marched to the Saturn Club, where Colonel Welch was taken by surprise. He walked by the troops while they stood at present arms. Then they marched to the hall where the lunch was served. A handsome alligator bag, and a pair of binocular glasses were presented to General Welch, by the officers and men. At the conclusion of the speechmaking and supper, the regiment marched to the armory, where Colonel Welch held a reception, shaking hands with every officer and man in the regiment.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, in G.O. 17, dated April 30, 1904, gives some valuable information relating to subsistence supplies and accounts. In G.O. 19, regulations relating to the preparation of payrolls and for the payment of troops are given.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in G.O. 16 calls the attention of officers accountable for public moneys, to G.O. No. 22, A.G.O., series 1903, which sets forth fully the method of accounting.

The State camp of New York near Peekskill will open for the season on Saturday, June 4. The organizations to be on duty from June 4 to 11, will be the 2d Regiment, Squadron A and Troops B, C and D.

Lieut. Col. James Jackson, retired, having reported to the commander-in-chief of Oregon for duty with the Oregon National Guard will take station at Portland.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Adjutant General Cole has issued orders directing the brigade commander to assemble his command, (with the exception of Coast Artillery) at such times and places as may be designated in further orders, for the purpose of participating in the joint field exercises with the Regular Army at Manassas, Va., Sept. 5 to 12, 1904. The brigade ordered for duty will consist of the brigadier general and staff, Medical Corps, Signal Corps, Troop A, Cavalry, Battery A (Light), Machine-gun Battery (four sections), 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, Infantry, (twelve companies each), and 1st Separate Company, (colored), with an aggregate in all of 2,600 officers and enlisted men. The sending of nearly all of Connecticut's compact brigade to Manassas is the best evidence that the military department of the State appreciates the advantages that will accrue to its citizen soldiery from practical service in the field, particularly with Regular troops. The annual encampments at Niantic of the Connecticut Brigade, have been characterized of late by a "march overland from the Connecticut River," "the reconnaissance in force" and "march as if in an enemy's company," also throwing up hasty intrenchments and field fortifications; all tending toward practical instruction, and eliminating to a great extent the "show feature" of the past. This new departure from the regular tour of duty at Niantic is heartily welcomed by the officers of the Guard, who realize as military students that it is a rare opportunity for their advancement in practical knowledge of caring for troops in the field, sanitation and joint maneuvers with the Regular Army. Happily, the recent reorganization of the National Guard which was vigorously prosecuted to completion by the Board of Organization, consisting of the Governor, the adjutant general and brigade commander, has placed the brigade, as a whole, in such a condition that it can readily assimilate with Regular troops.

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ARTILLERY ESPRIT DE CORPS LACKING?

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., May 19, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

How is it and why is it—that this spirit which should animate and percolate all through the Army is so lacking in the Artillery at present?

Under the old regimental form this spirit was fostered and the result accomplished was felt all through the Service. The spirit of pride in the regiment in the present system is lost in that of these districts. Why is this most important feature not impressed more fully on both officers and enlisted men by our new "General Staff"? This feeling should be encouraged. Is it lacking because the present system of changing all the officers of the companies tends to loose and slack methods? One officer detailed for instruction was overheard remarking: "Well, I won't be here, I don't care what becomes of my company; don't bother me with the matters; I have enough to do without looking out for some other fellow's command; let him straighten this company."

It used to be my company, my men, my regiment, and all the enlisted men, too, were animated by this same spirit—our captain, our company, our regiment; to-day any of our old Artillery men speak of A or K of the 1st, or L of the 3d, B of the 5th, etc. A man's character is formed by his commanding officer or company commander; the encouraging of individual self-respect in the enlisted personnel and pride in their companies and respect for their own commanding officers.

Formerly each officer knew every one of the individual traits of his men; this is not the case at present. Why is it, and how can it be remedied? In one of the companies of Coast Artillery almost every man in the company took an intelligent interest in the School of Gunnery and as a result nine-tenths passed a successful examination as gunners. Of course most of us who have grown up in the Service appreciate that some of the material in the commissioned personnel was not up to the West Point standard. When the change to a corps took place all the more reason why this question of "esprit de corps" should be impressed upon every one in the Artillery Corps.

COAST ARTILLERY MAN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Adjutant General Ayling of New Hampshire, in publishing the report of Brigadier General George D. Waldron, I.G., says that many of the errors and deficiencies noted, and which appear year after year, are inexcusable, and regimental commanders should not hesitate to recommend for disbandment delinquent companies. General Waldron in his report, among other things, says: "At the same time of these inspections, an inspection was made by Brig. Gen. James Miller, U.S.A., retired. In the assignment of General Miller to duty with the N.H.N.G., for a period of four years, the State gains the conscientious services of an officer of wide experience, and one whose criticisms and suggestions cannot but be

of much value to every officer and enlisted man with whom he comes in contact."

The general condition of the brigade compares favorably with previous inspections.

Five companies of the First Infantry and four companies of the Second Infantry have attained a greater number of credits. Companies L, First, and C, Second Infantry, gaining the greatest number. Variety of causes have brought down credits in other companies. Several companies, notably B, G and L, Second Infantry, are weak either in numbers or general proficiency. Co. B, Second Infantry, shows but small improvement over last inspection. Guard duty in this company was poor and drill only fair. The apartments of enlisted men were unclean, and in locker room more or less property carelessly scattered about. The general appearance of the band of First Infantry was not good. The troop suffers materially from lack of opportunity to fraternize with other cavalry or other branches of the service. There is an evident lack of appreciation of the importance of dismounted instruction as taught in the school of the soldier and elsewhere. Knowledge of guard duty in this organization is poor. The troop was paraded for inspection without sabres or leggings, authority for these irregularities not evident.

Honorable mention is given Cos. B, F, H and K, First Infantry and band, Second Infantry, for 100 per cent. attendance at this tour of duty. Property room and care of property in Co. F, Second Infantry, is also deserving of special mention. The instruction of the individual soldier and non-commissioned officers' schools are not receiving careful attention in the majority of companies. Recruits are too early placed in the company. Non-commissioned officers' schools should be held frequently so that they can explain thoroughly every movement in the squad before putting it into execution.

An improvement in guard duty is noticeable in the First Infantry.

The importance of the paper work incidental to the service is quite generally lacking proper appreciation, although as observed by Major Mason, there is "a noticeable improvement in caring for retained papers."

Major C. L. Mason, A.I.G., who assisted General Waldron, also makes a report in which he gives high credit for passing an excellent inspection to the Provisional Battalion of the First Infantry, commanded by Major Treffe Raiche, and comprising Companies A, B and C of that regiment. Company L of the Second Regiment is at the minimum and showed lack of proper instruction in drill as well as in the necessity of better administration. Company D had but nineteen present out of an aggregate of thirty-six. The Battery passed an excellent inspection. Each officer drilled the Battery in the "School of the Cannoneer," in a creditable manner. Military courtesy was in most cases correctly performed. It is noticeable, however, that enlisted men in speaking to an officer rarely use the "sir" in replying or reporting, which is characteristic of the regular soldier. The books and papers were correctly kept in most of the companies. The use of armory ranges is more prevalent than heretofore.

Lord Wolsey declares that he has always been in favor of compulsory military service for England "on a plan which would suit the convenience of the population generally," whatever that may mean.

BORN.

BELL.—To Lieut. and Mrs. James Edward Bell (nee Flournoy), 17th Inf., a son, James Edward Bell, Jr., on May 17, at Spokane, Wash.

BURT.—At Madison Barracks, N.Y., April 28, 1904, to Capt. and Mrs. R. J. Burt, 9th Inf., a daughter, Rosamond.

GRIFFIN.—At Charleston, S.C., May 3, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin, U.S.N., a son.

MCENTEE.—To the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. William McEntee, U.S.N., a daughter; at the Cumberland, San Francisco.

SCOTT.—At Gordonsville, Va., May 24, 1904, to the wife of Lieutenant Philip H. Scott, U.S.R.S., a son.

SEWELL.—At Mentone, France, to the wife of Mr. H. I. Sewell, daughter of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., a son.

SANDOZ.—At Norfolk, Va., a son, Thomas Ward Sandoz, to the wife of Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

FULLER-WISE.—On May 28, 1904, at Morristown, N. J., by Canon Humphreys, Virginia, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Wise, to Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, U.S. Coast Artillery.

SCHLEY-SILBIE.—At New York city, N.Y., June 1, 1904, Buchanan Schley, son of Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N., to Miss Edith N. Silbie.

WESSON-DAVIS.—At Washington, D.C., May 31, 1904, Miss Anne Dunbar Davis, daughter of Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A., to Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th U.S. Cav.

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mail, sent upon request.

WOOD-CULLER.—At Bedford, Pa., June 1, 1904, Major Winthrop S. Wood, U.S.A., and Miss Pauline Culler.

DIED.

BERRY.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 31, 1904, 2d Lieut. John T. Berry, 27th U.S. Inf.

BODINE.—At New Paltz, N.Y., May 30, 1904, Col. John Bodine, the famous American rifle shot, in the early days of international rifle shooting.

CLEMENTS.—Suddenly, on May 31, Belle Rutherford Clements, daughter of the late Thomas Scott and Lucille Rutherford, of St. Louis, and widow of the late Dr. B. A. Clements, U.S.A.

GARDNER.—At New York city, N.Y., On May 2, 1904, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Tommie Gardner, only son of Thomas Gardner, Ordnance Sergeant, U.S.A., retired, aged eighteen years two months.

HUBBARD.—At Sandusky, Ohio, May 29, 1904, Charles Livingston Hubbard, brother-in-law of Comdr. Robert G. Denig, U.S.N.

JACKSON.—At Washington, D.C., May 21, Katherine Henshaw, wife of Samuel Jackson, Medical Director, U.S.N.

McMAHON.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 26, 1904, of endocarditis following pneumonia, Dallas Bache, youngest child of Caroline Bache and Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, aged eight years.

MORGAN.—At Syracuse, New York, May 25, Theodore LeRoy Morgan in his seventy-first year, brother of the late Major Charles Hall Morgan, 4th Artillery, brevet brigadier general, U.S.A., and of the wife of Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, Jr., Art. Corps.

NORTON.—At Chicago, Ill., March 31, 1904, Suddenly from an accident, Carroll Norton, beloved brother of Mrs. Oliver Ellsworth Wood.

NORTON.—At Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1904, of heart failure, Michael J. Norton, Civil Service messenger, headquarters, Department of the East, a veteran of the Civil War, and a faithful servant of the Government for many years.

PAINE.—At Eastport, Me., April 23, 1904, Charles A. Paine, brother-in-law of Mrs. Oliver Ellsworth Wood.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

X. Y. asks: (1). Does "racing" occur in high speed marine engines after the supply of live steam has been cut off temporarily, as by a governor, and is this more prevalent in compound types due to steam already in receivers? (2). Is there in use a governor which anticipates, or does so sufficiently to render its use valuable, the racing of engines or of marine engines during rough weather? Answer: (1). "Racing" in high speed multiple expansion engines take place both before and after the steam is cut off from the boilers by the governor. This "racing" is more prevalent in the multiple expansion engines than in the old-fashioned single expansion type. (2). There is no governor, which anticipates "racing" to any valuable extent. In twin screw vessels "racing" is a negligible quantity, and at present few sea-going vessels are fitted with governors.

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THEIR COURAGE RECOGNIZED.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, has received a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a letter from President Roosevelt expressing his congratulations and thanks for the fine conduct of the Admiral and those under his command in connection with the trying accident on the U.S.S. Missouri on April 13. The Secretary's note, which also encloses a copy of the Department's General Order relating to the same subject, concludes as follows: "The importance to the Service of a true course of action on your part on this grave occasion was extreme, and that your actions left nothing to be desired nor suggested, reflects more credit upon you than I can express."

Secretary Moody has also sent to Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N., commanding the Missouri, extracts from the General Order concerning the accident, together with a letter from President Roosevelt, thanking him for his behavior and that of the members of his command at the time of the accident. The Secretary's note says in conclusion: "The finding of the Court and the letters of the President on the subject clearly and fully express the feelings which all must have who read of the action of yourself, your officers and men in meeting this emergency, but I particularly desire to express the Department's appreciation of your presence of mind, promptness of action and courageous self-forgetfulness in rescuing your ship and crew from a perilous situation."

A copy of the General Order containing certain extracts from the report of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the accident on the Missouri, has been sent to the following officers and men: Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Orchard, Lieut. Cleland Davis, Lieut. W. P. Scott, Lieut. A. W. Marshall, Lieut. Ralph Earle, Midshipman A. G. Caffee, all of the Missouri; Ensign E. C. Hammer, U.S.S. Cleveland; M. Higgins, chief boatswain's mate; G. H. Crofton, chief machinist; C. Brewster, gun captain, first class; B. Johnson, gunner's mate, first class; S. C. Burgess, ship's fitter, first class; W. Gibbons, coxswain; C. Holm, seaman; J. M. McDade, ordinary seaman; W. S. Wells, ordinary seaman. Secretary Moody's note to each of the officers and men named above says: "Your own behavior on that occasion is mentioned as deserving of special commendation, and I congratulate and thank you for the distinction which your conduct has added to the Naval Service. A copy of this letter will be filed with your record in the Department."

To Acting Gunner R. E. Cox, U.S.N., of the Missouri, whom Captain Cowles recommended for a medal of honor, the Secretary of the Navy has sent the original of the following letter signed by President Roosevelt: "To the Navy Department: In its report on the recent accident in the Missouri the Court of Inquiry finds that the following named officers and men are worthy of particular mention under the head of extraordinary heroism, namely: Acting Gunner R. E. Cox. * * I desire personally and officially on behalf of the Nation

to thank Acting Gunner R. E. Cox for what he did, and for the way in which he has upheld the high traditions of the American Navy. The Department is hereby directed to present his name for a medal of honor, or such other recognition as may be practicable." Secretary Moody's note to Gunner Cox says in conclusion: "There is no provision of law for the award of a medal of honor to an officer of the Navy, and the Department is therefore denied the gratification of carrying out this recommendation, but all the distinction that a medal of honor can convey is yours by right of your admirable courage and presence of mind on this occasion. A copy of this letter will be filed with your record in the Department."

To Chief Gunner's Mate Mons Monssen, U.S.N., the Secretary has sent copious extracts from the report of the Court of Inquiry commending Monssen's conduct at the time of the accident on the Missouri, together with the original of the following letter signed by President Roosevelt: "To the Navy Department: In the report of the Court of Inquiry upon the recent accident on the Missouri occurs the following language: 'We cannot refrain from calling particular attention to the act of Chief Gunner's Mate Monssen, whose act above mentioned of crawling into the starboard 12-inch magazine was one of perfect courage,' and the Court finds in closing that he was one of the three men who were worthy of particular mention under the head of extraordinary heroism. I wish personally and officially to thank Chief Gunner's Mate Monssen for what he did, and for the example he set in our Service—a Service with traditions of high honor, which he has shown himself worthy to maintain. The Department is hereby directed to present his name for a medal of honor, or such other recognition as may be provided." Secretary Moody's letter to Mate Monssen includes the following: "The Captain of the Missouri, in his report of the accident, having recommended you for a medal of honor, which the Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Fleet has approved, and the President having indicated his wishes to the same end, the Department has much gratification in awarding you a medal of honor, in accordance with Section 1407 of the Revised Statutes and the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901. I feel that I can add little to the foregoing, and indeed that no words are needed, beyond the mere recital of your act, to arouse unqualified admiration, nevertheless, I cannot forego the opportunity to express the Department's proud appreciation of your intrepid heroism, which impressively exemplifies the principle that, in time of peril, the way to safety lies through resolutely facing the danger."

To Gunner's Mate, 1st Class, C. S. Schepke, U.S.N., the Secretary has forwarded commendatory extracts from the report of the Court of Inquiry, together with the original of the following letter signed by President Roosevelt: "To the Navy Department: In its report upon the recent accident on the Missouri the Court of Inquiry finds that the following named officers and men are worthy of particular mention under the head of extraordinary heroism, namely: * * C. S. Schepke, gunner's mate, first class. I desire personally and officially on behalf of the Nation to thank Gunner's Mate C. S. Schepke for what he did, and for the way in which he upheld the high traditions of the American Navy. The Department is hereby directed to present his name for a medal of honor, or such other recognition as may be practicable." The Secretary has also sent to Mate Schepke a letter identical with the one sent to Mate Monssen advising him that he has been awarded the Medal of Honor.

To Chaplain Matthew C. Gleason, U.S.N., the Secretary has addressed the following letter: "Sir:—I take pleasure in transmitting to you a copy of the General Order publishing certain extracts from the report of the Court of Inquiry that investigated the accident in the after turret of the Missouri, in which your own behaviour on that occasion is mentioned as deserving of special commendation. Enclosed also is a letter from the President, recording his gratification in taking notice of your gallant conduct, as reported by the Captain of the Missouri. The original of the President's letter is sent to you, as it is deemed fitting that you should possess it. The Department congratulates and thanks you for the

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distinction which your conduct has added to the Naval Service. A copy of this letter will be filed with your record in the Navy Department."

To Mrs. Addie C. Elliott, No. 110 Warren avenue, Chicago, Secretary Moody has sent the following: "Madam: To you as next of kin to the late Halbert E. Elliott, Master-at-Arms, second class, U.S. Navy, U.S.S. Missouri, who died from the effects of the poisonous gases inhaled in the work of rescue after the accident on board the Missouri, April 13th last, I have the honor to transmit a copy of the Navy Department's General Order, publishing a part of the report of the Court of Inquiry in the matter. The behavior of Master-at-Arms Elliott is mentioned by the Court as deserving of special commendation, and I desire to express to you the thanks of the Department for the distinction which his conduct has added to the Naval Service."

The finding of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the accident on the Missouri, together with Admiral Barker's endorsement thereon, were published on Page 942 of the Army and Navy Journal of May 7. In the summary of the evidence taken by the Court and now published by the Navy Department, in a General Order dated May 26, 1904, little or no light is given as to the origin of the "flare back" to which the accident was due.

ARMY MANEUVERS AT MANASSAS.

Preparations are actively progressing at Headquarters, Atlantic Division, for the combined maneuvers of the Regular Army and the National Guard, to be held in the vicinity of Manassas, Virginia, on the historic battlefields of Bull Run in September next.

General Corbin is particularly gratified at the response from the National Guard of the various States making up the Division, to his invitation to the Governors for the troops under their command to participate in the maneuvers. Especially is he pleased with the splendid representation which will come from New York, that State having signified its intention to send the 2d, 12th, 14th and 74th of Infantry, and probably two troops of

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GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., May 18, 1904. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P.M., Wednesday, June 15, 1904, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering Fuel and Mineral Oil at Washington Barracks and Washington City, D.C., Forts Myer and Hunt, Va., and Fort Washington, Md., during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1904. Blank forms with instructions for making proposals and further information will be furnished intending bidders on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Fuel (or Oil)" and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, in charge of Depot.

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WHEN DEWEY WASN'T SO WELL KNOWN.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"When Admiral Dewey started for his station in the Pacific Ocean prior to the Spanish War," said a railway man, "he attracted little attention. On his way West he took the Baltimore and Ohio train to Chicago. He and his secretary had a drawing room. While they were temporarily absent from it some one stole \$80. This robbery soon became known, and the officials in Chicago were notified."

"Two of the company's trusted officers were sent down the line to meet the train. After conversing with the Admiral, so as to obtain a clue, the Pullman conductor said another man had also been robbed. This victim happened to be a conductor who had just had his month's pay cashed—all which the robber took possession of. He was interviewed, and was asked if he had any suspicions. He said: 'Yes, I have. I believe that short man in the drawing room [meaning Admiral Dewey] has my pile.'"

"At Chicago Admiral Dewey and the Baltimore and Ohio officials went into a restaurant and had something to wash the dust down as well as to appease their hunger."

"After the battle at Manila the Baltimore and Ohio official went into the restaurant and said to the proprietor: 'Do you know who that was that I brought in here some time ago? Well, it was Admiral Dewey.' This was enough for the proprietor, for he had the bottle labeled as follows: 'This is the kind that Admiral Dewey drinks to whip the Spanish.'"

"On the Admiral's return he stopped at the same restaurant, and his bottle was presented to him. He was also told of the suspicion the conductor who had been robbed had, and he enjoyed the joke very much."

BRITISH OPINION OF OUR NAVY.

The June number of the North American Review contains an interesting and important article on "The New American Navy," by Sir William H. White, K.C.B., late Director of Naval Construction and Assistant Controller of the Royal Navy. Sir William reviews what he calls the "remarkable vicissitudes" which have marked the history of the United States Navy, during the past forty years. When the Civil War broke out, little had been done towards the reconstruction rendered necessary by the recent introduction of steam propulsion and of armor-plating, and the Navy was weak and inefficient. But when the Alabama preyed on American commerce, and when it became necessary to establish a blockade of the Confederate coast, the American people gave the world a wonderful example of their energy and resources. A great fleet sprang into being, in an incredibly short time. After the war, however, came a reaction; the Navy was again neglected; and, no sufficient grants being made for its maintenance, the naval force was allowed to diminish.

The alarming report of the condition of the Navy made by an advisory board, appointed in 1881, again influenced public opinion in the United States in favor of a strong navy, and when Mr. Whitney became Secretary of the Navy, in 1885, systematic development of the Navy began. The United States Navy has now attained a commanding position; and Sir William White expresses the opinion that, within the next two years, its relative standing will be enormously improved, by bringing into line many powerful vessels, battleships and armored cruisers, now under construction. Sir William White concludes with the following statement:

"There is every reason for satisfaction in Great Britain at the position which the United States Navy has attained, and the brilliant prospects for its future. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the well-known fact that there is no disposition in the United States to look upon the British navy as a possible foe when regulating its programs of new construction. When dealing with the standard of power requisite for the Royal Navy, it is not usual to attach great importance to the vigorous action taken by the United States in recent years. There are, however, considerations of great moment affecting the relations of the United States to other naval Powers, especially those who are making strenuous efforts to reach a commanding position in naval force. In considering the 'balance of power' for the navies of the world, Englishmen are disposed to believe that every increase made by our trans-Atlantic cousins in their naval force is an additional guarantee for the maintenance of the peace of the world, and the freedom of the sea, and so to welcome the policy which now finds favor in the United States."

In "The Life of James Lawrence, Captain, U.S.N.," by Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves, just published by the Putnams, the interesting fact is brought out that Captain Lawrence first introduced the bugle into the Navy. It has now entirely superseded the drum on board ship. Captain Lawrence was not, however, particularly fortunate in his selection of the first bugler, a mulatto named William Brown, who had been lobbied boy on the Chesapeake. It was brought out in the court-martial of the survivors of the Chesapeake that at the time of the engagement between the Chesapeake and Shannon, Brown was sitting terrorized under the long-boat, screened from the musketry and the grape-shot. The failure of the bugler to sound orders during the battle probably contributed to the defeat of the Chesapeake. Brown was punished for his cowardice by receiving one hundred lashes.

It has recently been charged that the present war in the Far East was indirectly inspired by letters written by the late Herbert Spencer, in which he pointed out the latent energy of the Japanese people and expressed the belief that the world had nothing to gain by the domination of Russia over Corea and Manchuria. An equally interesting theory with regard to

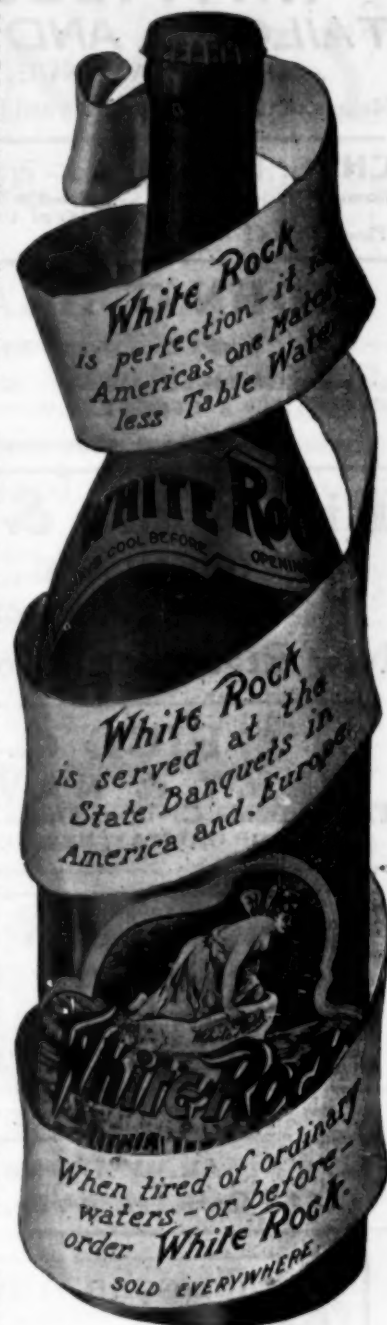
changing conditions in the Orient comes from Rev. R. B. Koster, of Evanston, Ill., who declares that Aguinaldo's insurrection against American authority in the Philippines was inspired by Carlyle's "French Revolution." Mr. Koster states that in the course of a railway journey with Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. a few weeks ago the General declared that when Aguinaldo was captured a well-thumbed copy of Carlyle's great work was found among his effects and that from remarks of the prisoner it had evidently been a source of inspiration to him. "When I captured Aguinaldo," General Funston is quoted as saying, "this book was one of the first things I found among his belongings. Its well-worn pages were filled with reference marks which appeared to have guided him in his campaign." All of which is interesting enough, though somewhat at variance with the commonly-accepted estimate of Aguinaldo's intellectual caliber.

In a letter on the subject of the battleship addressed to the New York Sun and signed "Navy" the writer says: "The abolition of the battleship simply means the abolition of all movements of a military nature across the sea. Tornado-boats, supposing for a moment that they were adopted as the desideratum, would not be able even to keep up with transports, to say nothing of conveying them or protecting them; hence invasion of a territory beyond the sea, such as Japan has been practicing for the last three months, would become an impossibility. As to the submarine, it is simply a bugaboo. It would take a large steamer to convey a submarine without attacking distance of the enemy. My mechanical knowledge, up to date, supplies me with no information as to a crane sufficiently powerful to lift a submarine off a transport or merchant vessel which could be mounted on such a vessel."

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. It costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

The overfeeding of infants has been responsible for so many deaths recently that it is proposed to legislate with a view to making it compulsory for every child to be marked with a headline corresponding to the Plimsoll mark on ships.—Punch.

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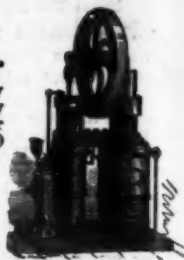
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" 575,500, January 26, 1897.	" 676,820, June 18, 1901.	" 716,844, December 23, 1902.
" 581,213, April 20, 1897.	" 695,215, March 11, 1902.	" 717,101, December 30, 1902.
" 591,591, October 19, 1897.	" 708,335, September 16, 1902.	" 719,255, January 27, 1903.
" 611,598, October 4, 1898.	" 710,472, October 7, 1902.	" 725,570, April 14, 1903.
" 617,700, January 17, 1899.	" 712,814, November 4, 1902.	" 726,227, April 21, 1903.
" 628,542, December 5, 1899.	" 714,921, December 2, 1902.	" 726,708, April 28, 1903.
" 650,758, May 22, 1900.	" 715,306, December 9, 1902.	" 728,947, May 5, 1903.
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